HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,066—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5284	VICTORIA	6522
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5284	INDIA	7911
20th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th „	PENINSULAR	5284	ARCADIA	6503
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th „	PENINSULAR	5284	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 670	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			23th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 7th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	From Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	420	700	393	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prawse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Hailey	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4263	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prawse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE „ „ Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	5,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,569	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	5,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class, Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.
Single tickets	600	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	900	525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 11

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3833	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3831	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1403	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY Who wish to ENJOY A GOOD MEAL, are recommended to try our BREAKFAST, TIFFIN or DINNER, (Table d'Hote or A la Carté) Served at ANY HOUR of the DAY Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE MIKADO,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY.

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CONTRALTO,
FROM QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON.

PROGRAMME.

1 Organ Solo.....Chorus Magnus .....Dubois
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2 Song.....{(a) My Gentle Child ..Teresa del Riego
{(b) Since we parted.....Allitsen.
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
3 Violin Solo ...Legend .....Bohm
Mrs. COLLIE.
4 Song.....Abide With Me.....Liddle
(With Organ accompaniment).
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
5 Vocal Duet ...The Angel.....Rubinstein.
THE MISSES WARD.
6 Song.....Still wie die Nacht.....Bohm
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
7 Violin Solo..Mazurka.....Meynarski.
Mrs. COLLIE.
8 Song.....Lovely Spring.....Cosmen
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
Accompanist; Messrs. F. P. WEST and SEYMOUR DOVE,
Exhibition Gold Medal "BELL" Tropical Grand Piano by "MAND."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Music Warehouse, Opposite Bombay Club.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to registered share-holders on 31st December, 1903.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 8th, to FRIDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having ESTABLISHED a CUSTOMS LINE along the Land Frontier between the KATHIAWAR STATES and BRITISH INDIA with effect from the 1st January, 1904, it is notified for information of the Public that GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC to an from Kathiawar Ports, Bhavnagar Docks and other Stations on the Railways in Kathiawar from and to Viramgam and Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways beyond Viramgam will be subject to the payment of duty under the Customs Act after Examination and Assessment of value by the officials of Customs Department at Viramgam.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED will REQUIRE decent two-horse LANDAUS, VICTORIAS (with and without rubber tyres) as well as one-horse VICTORIAS (with and without rubber tyres) from the 3rd of February, 1904, to the 6th of that month, both days inclusive, by hire. Those wishing to supply these should communicate their rates of hire per day for each carriage: (1) exclusive as well as (2) inclusive of Railway freight to Baroda. The number of two-horse carriages required will be about 25 and that of one-horse carriages will be about 25. Tenders must reach this office before the 12th instant.

R. R. SHIRGAOKAR,
for Khangi Karbhari
to
H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.
Baroda, 4th January, 1904.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RETURN	Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN	„ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, for the above a FOREMAN, for the Machine at Fitting Shop, Salary Rs. 325 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

Also a FOREMAN, for the Carriage and Wagon Underframe Building and Repair Shop, Salary Rs. 325, rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

Also a COACH PAINTER, Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Applications in writing, from Europeans only (enclosing copies of certificates) addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, Lilooah will be received up to 15th January, 1904.
Lilooah, 20th December, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE RESIDENTS
OF BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Of the Latest and Best

NOVELS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Months. Three.	Six.	Twelve.
1 Volume at a time,	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 8	Rs. 15.
2 Volumes at a time,	„ 7	„ 13	„ 25.
4 Volumes at a time,	„ 13	„ 24	„ 45.
6 Volumes at a time,	„ 17	„ 32	„ 60.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),

BOMBAY.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

H. H. SIR DESAI, of Savantwadi, patronized the Grand Indian Circus last week. Was much pleased with the skill of the Company, and presented a Gold Medal and a Silver Cup to Prof. MORE.

TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	"	15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	" 9,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ...	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Ralli cart, by 'Stevens', in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong mail-coach, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English four-wheeled dog-cart, nearly new, in very good order.
1 half Arab chesnut, 15-1 hands, 7 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey Arab pony, 12-2.
1 handsome strong country-bred pony, 13-2.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome strong dog-cart with lamps and mansion fittings, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, goes well in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst, at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of plateware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centrepieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, gramophone, musical boxes, cet,
The property is now on view.

SALE OF 422 BAGS AND 4 POCKETS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED WHEAT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock A Shed on account of the concerned—

Ex s s Koorditan

422 bags and 4 pockets wheat, slightly damaged by fresh water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PROPERTY AT CURRY ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 411 of 1900.

(1) Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Yemnasal, widow of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, deceased (2) Hoorbai, wife of Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Yemnabai as well as of Rabiabai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman, deceased, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Nakhoda Mohoila, in the town and island of Bombay—Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Haji Ahmed Haji Cosman, (2) Khatizabai, (3) Hajrabai, (4) Fatmabai, (5) Rookhabai and (6) Ebrahim, all minors under the age of 18 years, the daughters and son of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, in their own right and also as the residuary heirs and legal representatives of Rahimbai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman deceased, by their guardian ad-litem, F. H. D. Brito, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Bandora in Salsette—Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil and Ardeshir Merwanji Madon, the Special Commissioners appointed by the decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1903, and pursuant to the directions therein contained, the undermentioned immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, on the premises, on the day and at the hour hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.

To be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1904. at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,957 square yards or thereabouts together with the chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate and being at Curry Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2414 (1) and Street No. 4 and which said land or ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 682, 683, 687, 689, and 753, and new Nos. 29-12/68 and new survey Nos 3 A 2674, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed, on or towards the north by the property of Shamji Madhowji, and on or towards the south by Curry Road aforesaid,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao add Minocheher, Solicitors, at their office, No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or Messrs. Matubhai Jamiatram and Madon, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable French-polished teakwood and black-wood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture made to order after the owner's special design, glassware and crockery ware, Cottage piano by Brooklyn Piano Co., of London. Pianola, with music first-rate mahogany, full size thick-slate billiard table with improved vulcanized rubber cushions, by Cox and Yeman, with balls, cues marking boards, and six light duplex K. O. brass hanging lamp, etc., complete. American extra large size roll top office desk, table ornaments, standing and bracket K. O. lamps jail-made coir matting, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of F. M. COLEMAN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 2 p m. the following —

2 cases each 50 doz. white cotton shirts.
200 barrels each 1 cwt carbolic powder.
15 cases each 100 tins green peas.
10 cases each 100 tins sardine 1-2lb. tins.
10 cases 100 tins sardine, ½lb. tins.
180 tins Italian pickles, Caperi, Pepolani, etc,
200 tins Dutch provision onions; beets, carrots, etc.
1 case 45 doz. soap and dinner plates.
1 case 288 pieces fancy vases.
1 case 100 brass and iron gas arc lamps.
8 English safes manufactured by the Midland Safe Co, of Birmingham, fitted with Chubb's patent locks
2 Densmore typewriters
1 Williams typewriter
3 ladies' bicycles manufactured by the Star Cycle Manufacturing Co, model A.
1 stripped figure of tiger,
1 stripped figure of deer,
A lot of second-hand books, consisting of Royal Hindustani Dictionary; Dictionary of Law Terms; Dictionary of Commerce, Roget's Thesaurus; Life of the Duke of Wellington by George Elliot (Pub, 1818); Life and Works of Shakespear; besides books on gardening; novels; dictionaries, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1904.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,

1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful compilation. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling the work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

(PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HEAD OFFICES:—121, Mirzapore Street, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans 12,—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= + 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian 4nfaced Rupee Paper	£84 3-8	= — 5-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-8	= + 3-8
2 months hence	26 1-8	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	66 7-8	= + 7-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	= — 1 1-2
Berlin "	20·41 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·84 3-8	= + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 1-4	= — 1-8
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= — 1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= — 1-4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks D.-J. 10s. 6d. = unchanged Quiet but steady.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 3s. 11 3-4d. + 3. Buyers.

WHEAT—White Karachi J.-F. Sellers 3s. = + 9d. Tone firmer. Red Karachi, J.-F. Buyers 2ss. 3d. = + 6d. Tone firmer.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers 34s. 6d. = — 3d. Quiet. Coffee in New York 7 1-2 + 1-4.

ARRIVALS—Steamers Aleppo, Sydney.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,370,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 5000. Spot 6·88 — 8. Egyptian 8 15-16 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 43.000 Arrivals closed firm.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·70	6·69	6·69
—17	—17	—17
April-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·68	6·68	6·66
—17	—16	—17
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·65	6·51	
—15	—17	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	74,000
Do. last year	47,000
Exports to Great Britain	26.000
Do. do Continent	102,000
Mid-Uplands	13·20 — 30
Futures, month of March	12·90 — 40
Do. do. July	13·12

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 — 1-4
Futures, month of April	13·20
Do. do. July	13·64
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 4th January, 1904 :—

Cotton	16,102 bales,
Wheat	16,667 cwts.
Linseed	3,283 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	9,733 "
Gingellyseed	34,595 "
Poppyseed	2,923 "
Groundnuts	1,706 "
Castorseed	2,066 "
Rice	13,039 "
Myrabollams	11,971 "
Cottonseed	8,748 "
Mowraseed	61 "
Gram	838 "
Joowar	1,560 "
Maize	2,076 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			Is. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight D. A.	Is. 4 13-32d.
Do	6	do do	Is. 4 17-32d.
France	8	do do	171 3-4
Marks	3	do do	139 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	127
Shanghai	30	do do	177
Japan	30	do do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash Rs. 95'8

1st Settlement 2nd February " 95'13

Money Market.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 30th Dec.	6	do
Bank of Bengal	do. 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 22nd Dec.	5	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	12	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	1	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	32	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	31	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	26	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	"	29-8
Hard Red	"	28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales.
Imports ... 43,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6'73	6'75	6'75
+6	+6	+6
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
6 74	6'74	6'72
+6	+6	+6
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6'71	6'56	
+6	+5	

COTTON.—The decline advised from Liverpool and America caused an easier tone to prevail locally, and while the enquiry from exporters has moderated dealers are sellers at about Rs. 2 to 3 below yesterday's rates, and a fair business was reported at Colaba in spot cotton. The Sutta market has improved about Re. 1 during the afternoon.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	232	218	... ...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	233	223	... ...	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	233	223	...
Oomrawntee (descriptions)	M.-G.	256	250	...
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	235 229 ...	...
Jalgaum do.	...	...	237	...
Khandwa do.	...	255	249	...
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do.		258	252	...
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	264	253	... ...	...
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	250	254	... ...	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	262	256	...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	233	... 258	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	230	... ...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	256	246 ...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	...	254	244 ...	"
Mathia (M. G.)	...	238	230 ...	25 March
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	... 251	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	 241	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The settlement has taken place to-day, and with the heavy fall which has been experienced during the past five weeks, large differences had to be met, and some failures are reported in the bazaar. Last evening after closing hours, the rate declined to 94-14 for cash. To-day at opening the quoted rate was 95·3 for cash and 95-8 for 2nd February. As the settlement proceeded forced sales again caused a decline to 94·12 for cash. A good enquiry then arose from investors, and with better political advices from Europe prices advanced in a steady market closing at 95·8 for cash and 95·13 for next settlement.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ROY.—December 28, at Chendernagore, Major Chuoken Lall Roy, C V R, Zemindar of Chakdighi, aged 63 years and one month.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 1-26m., 1-31a. Low water, 7-34m., 7-19a.

Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour and Lighthouses.

Government Telegraph Recreation Club Ball, Telegraph Buildings, 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas's Comedy Company.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December, was 5,881, the daily average being 183, new admissions 1 168. Parsees 709, Hindoos 2 294. Mahomedans 1 593 and Christians 333. 35 children were vaccinated this month.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Pandoo Dowlat, a Hindu, aged eighteen, while walking along Shaik Memon Street, on Monday, was knocked down and run over by a carriage. The wheel passed over the right leg fracturing it. The carriage drove off. The injured man has been detained in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji, auctioneer of Meadow Street, Fort, has reported to the police that on opening his shop on Monday morning he found the back door open. On examining the place he further discovered that the drawer of the table, in which the key of the safe had had been kept, was forced open. He then examined the contents of the safe and found Rs. 381 in notes and cash had been stolen from it.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN & Co.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. M. Freihits, Band Master, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., commencing at 7 p. m. to-day :—

Valse Lente	Rose
Overture	Bauer and Richter
Cake walk	Brooklyn
Selection	Three Little Maids
Intermezzo	Orynthia
Selection	Kitty Grey
	Margis
	Suppe
	Thurban
	Reubens
	Hume
	Barrat

THEFT AT THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canly charged Dadoba Laxman, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 2,407 in notes and cash belonging to Manekji Nowroji Daravala, having a shop in Cheera Bazar. It appeared that yesterday afternoon, the complainant went to the Bank of Bombay with the money to make a payment there. There was a great pressure of work at the Bank and the complainant had to wait for some time at the counter till the cashier would receive the money. The complainant placed the bundle of the money on the counter near the cashier's window and stood there. The accused put his hand into the window from behind and removed the bundle. The complainant caught him on the spot and made him over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the man and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposal of the case in which Inspector Canly charged Bhura Ramji, a mehta, in receiving stolen property to wit, a currency note for Rs. 1 000 belonging to Gouldas Madhavji. The case for the prosecution was that about the 21st November last the complainant lost a bundle of fifteen currency notes for Rs 1,000 each. He reported the loss to the police together with the numbers of the notes. Sometime after that the Bombay police traced a thousand-rupee note in question to the master of the accused. The accused had given the note to his master. The defence was that the accused had received the note in question from one Chunilal, who belonged to his native place, for getting it cashed and had given it to his master for that purpose. At the time he received the note from Chunilal he had no knowledge of it being stolen property. The Magistrate held that the evidence was not clear and there was a great deal of suspicion in his mind about the guilty knowledge of the accused. He discharged the accused.

DEATH FOLLOWING FLOGGING.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ramji Hariba, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a bullock cart-driver and occasionally worked as a labourer. He had been in jail four or five times. On the 24th December last he was convicted of theft by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, and being an old offender, was sentenced to receive thirty stripes in jail. He was on the same day taken to his Majesty's Common Prison where the sentence was carried out the flogging being inflicted in the usual manner with a rattan in the presence of the Superintendent of the Jail and the Subordinate Medical Officer. The deceased was a strongly-built man and was medically examined before the sentence was executed. After the flogging was inflicted he was advised by the jail authorities to go to hospital, as the sores caused by the flogging were bleeding. It was stated that bleeding must follow flogging of thirty stripes, which was a maximum punishment. The deceased, however, did not go to hospital, but went home directly and took no care of the wheals and sores. As a result of this, blood-proisoning set in and he died on Monday. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, deposed that he found two sores which were in sloughing condition. He also found signs of blood poisoning elsewhere in the body. Death was due to blood-poisoning, which might have been set up by the sores. The sores were such as might have been caused by flogging with a cane. They were at least of a week's duration and were in neglected condition. There was no evidence of any dressing having been applied to the sores or any care having been taken of them. The witness knew that formation of wheals usually followed such floggings as inflicted in jails. He thought thirty stripes with a cane would probably produce bleeding wheals. Had the wounds been properly cared for blood-poisoning would not have set in. The Jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to blood-poisoning, the result of neglected wounds caused by flogging legally inflicted.

TROUBLES OF A YOUTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Karim Mahomed Nainsey Kheraj was charged with cheating Ahmed Tarmahomed, a partner in the firm of Nur Mahomed Suliman and Company, milliners and dress-makers in Sitaram Buildings, in respect of goods, valued at Rs. 433-10-0 and Rs. 316 6-0 in cash, and using as genuine a forged cheque drawn on Messrs. William Watson and Company and purporting to have been written by Messrs. D. B. Lam and Company, doing business in Church Gate Street, Bombay. The accused was further charged by Superintendent Barnett with criminal breach of trust in respect of a carriage, valued at Rs. 500, belonging to Pandarinath Marband. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for Ahmed Tarmahomed and Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

His Worship said he had better not try the case, but send it to some other Magistrate for disposal, as the accused's father was his landlord.

Mr. D'Souza had no objection to his Worship trying the case. He said he would wish the case be tried by this court.

Mr. Acworth as well as Superintendent Barnett had no objection to the case being tried by His Worship.

On an application from Mr. D'Souza the hearing was postponed. The accused was enlarged on bail on his personal recognisance in a sum of Rs. 1,500 in the first case and of Rs. 500 in the second case, and furnishing sureties for like amounts. Mr. Kassumbhai Rahimtula, of the firm of Nainsey Kheraj, stood surety for the accused.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE report of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co., for the half-year ended 30th June last, states :—

The Capital expenditure during the half-year on the open line amounted to £144 999 7s. 1d. of which Earthwork, Ballast and Permanent Way represented £5 372 11s. 6d., Bridges £2 329 14s. 0d., Stations and Buildings £8 482 9s. 4d., Rolling Stock and Plant £24 959 15s. 9d., and other work £370 2s. 1d., or in all to £42,020 12s. 8d., whilst £102,978 14s. 5d. was expended on the Baroda-Godhra Chord line, the opening of which for traffic will shortly take place.

The net total expenditure on Capital Account at 30th June last, including £3 3,407 15s. 9d. representing stores and materials on hand or in transit to India and various items in suspense, was £10 80,749 11s. 2d. The Capital raised amounted at the same date to £10 5 3,196, 11s. 2d., the difference, viz. £258,559 0s. 0d., having been advanced by the Secretary of State.

The gross earnings, expenditure and net earnings on Revenue Account, for the half-year compare as under with the corresponding period of 1902 :—

Half-year ended with	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenditure to gross Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
June, 1903	97,73,465	43,41,542	54,31,923	44·41
June, 1902	84,01,358	38, 0,218	50,91,140	42 81
Increase in 1903	8,82,107	3,34,294	3 47,813	1·61

Heavier expenditure on renewals of Rolling Stock was the main cause of the increased Revenue outlay of the current year, but the diminished earnings of the State Line portion of the system also caused increase in the proportion of charges falling on the Company's Line, as the percentage of Revenue expenditure to the earnings of the whole system was thereby raised.

After providing for interest on guaranteed Capital Stock and Bonds and on overdrawn Capital Balances the amount of surplus profits of the half-year, divisible equally between the Company and the Government, is Rs. 27,14,868. The Company's share amounts to Rs. 13,57,404, and after payment of Indian Income Tax (Rs. 17,290, being half the amount due in respect of the year 1902), the balance represents Rs. 13,40,114. For the corresponding period of 1902 the available balance represented Rs. 11,00,305.

STATE LINES.

The gross earnings, expenditure and net earnings on Revenue Account for the half-year compare as under with the corresponding period of 1902 :—

Half-year ended with	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
June, 1903	1,28,32,703	*56,01,731	71,61,373	44·15
June, 1902	1,42,66,859	*61,59,815	81,57,095	41·49
Increase in 1903	...	...	...	2·66
Decrease in 1903	14,34,156	5,58,084	15,95,722	...

* Exclusive of Government Supervision charges.

The net earnings belong entirely to the Secretary of State.

GENERAL.

The combined results of the half-year for the Company's line and the State lines worked for Government (2245 miles in all) are shown, in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1902, in the following statement, viz. :—

	1903.	1902.	Difference in 1903. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Gross Earnings	2,30,05,568	2,84,23,719	... ...	12 6,040
(b) Expenditure	1,00,06,742	1,00,20,062	... ...	13,320
(c) Net Earnings	1,25,28,921	1,37,76,742	... ...	12,47,820
(d) Percentage of Expenditure (b) to Gross Earnings (a)	44·24	41·88	2 36	... ...
(e) Capital expended	28,0 ,81,170	27,06,43,142	3 37,727	... ...
(f) Percentage for the half-year of Net Earnings (c) to Capital expended	4·16	4·28	... ...	0·12

The amount of surplus profits of the half-year available, for distribution to the Proprietors represents Rs. 13,40,114, besides sundry outstanding items collected since the Accounts were closed. Of this sum Rs. 13,10,000 have been withdrawn from India realising £87,019 13s. 7d. The Directors now recommend the payment of a dividend in January next, from surplus profits of £1 5s. 0d. per cent. on the Consolidated Stock, which will require £88,713 0s. 0d. The undivided balance in hand, and further differences. This payment will make, with the Guaranteed Interest, a total distribution to the

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TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

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BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White	from 4 8	each
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SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12	do.
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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2ND NOTICE.

THE BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE for which INVITATIONS have been ISSUED for THURSDAY, 7th instant, is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 15th instant. Invitations already issued hold good for 15th instant. NO ALTERATION in TIME.

E. H. BAYFORD, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point,
5th January, 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1904.

LORD WOLSELEY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THROUGH Messrs. Constable, Lord Wolseley has given us his autobiography under the title "The Story of a Soldier's Life." The career of the late Commander-in-Chief was so full of excitement and incident that even if the story were not well written it would still be widely appreciated. Lord Wolseley it is interesting to know, fully believed from the first that fate had great things in store for him and he honestly says that the one great dread he had—and it ate into his soul—was that if killed, he would die without having made the name for himself which he always hoped a kind and merciful God might permit him to win. "All through life," he writes, "sinner though I have been—I implicitly believed in God's providence that he watched specially over me and intended me for some important work." Few, who believe at all in the intervention of Providence in mundane affairs, will doubt it. Some reviewers have blamed Lord Wolseley for this confession and for the ambitious spirit which asserted itself throughout his life. But do not his numerous hair-breadth escapes in action go to confirm the belief as to his destiny and was ever a man successful—as we call it—on this sphere who was not also ambitious? "Providence," writes Mr. Stead, "has often been invoked for the achievement of many objects, but it is seldom that the doctrine has been invoked for the achievement of personal ambitions." Yet Mr. Stead is both a pious man and an ambitious. We should have thought he would have advocated prayer for divine assistance in everything we undertake. Anyhow Lord Wolseley's religion seems sound and eminently practical. It seems also to be orthodox. He believes in both a heaven and a hell, though he has his own ideas as to the inhabitants of both places. In the former he would have all soldiers who have fallen in battle; in the latter the politicians who have neglected the British Army. He trusts in the next world the latter may be slaves of the noble spirits who died of want before Sebastopol through their ignorance of war, of its wants and its stupendous difficulties. He expects they will; for if the curses of brave men affect the future life of those who have injured them, many of the members of the Cabinet who sent the British Army to the Crimea must have found warm quarters somewhere.

A full believer in war, Lord Wolseley contends that with all its horrors it exercises a healthy influence on all classes of Society. We do not imagine many will be found to support his view, except perhaps in so far as the "drastic medicine of war can revive the former manliness and restore the former virility that had made its sons renowned," just as storms are serviceable in driving away noxious vapours injurious to bodily health. "War," says Lord Wolseley, "though it may mean a hard struggle for national existence, is the greatest purifier to the race or nation that has reached the verge of over-refinement or excessive cultivation. That war is a horrible thing is a very nice heading for a school-girl's copy-book; but I confess candidly that in my heart I always enjoyed it. Surely it has a glorious side to it." That is the spirit in which all British soldiers regard it and in which they apply for selection for service. But Lord Wolseley must have felt it in an exceptionally marked manner when he sallied forth to kill. He found that it is only through experience of the sensation that we learn how intense, even in anticipation, is the rapture-giving delight which the attack upon an enemy affords. "I cannot," says he, "analyse nor weigh, nor can I justify the feeling. But once really experienced, all other subsequent sensations are but as the tinkling of a door-bell in comparison with the throbbing toll of Big Ben." The battalion with which young Wolseley served in the Crimea was composed of fire-eaters if he read their characters aright. He believed them to be young men full of life and spirit and impressed with the one idea that the world was especially created for their own wild pleasures, of which, to most of them, war with all its sudden changes, and at times its maddening excitement, was the greatest.

Of all the anecdotes Lord Wolseley's work contains, some of the most readable as well as the most thrilling are those of which the scene is laid in India. He tells us of Sir John Pennyfather, the "swearing general," that after the battle of Meeanee, addressing the thinned ranks, with the tears coursing down his cheeks, he said to them: "I can't make you a speech, my lads, but by—you are all gentlemen," and Lord Wolseley is convinced that never in classical or in modern times has a more effective speech been made by a leader to his men after a battle. Then we have tales of Sobraon and Chillianwallah, battles which were fought before his day, but of which his comrades told him. After Chillianwallah the mess table of one regiment bore the bodies of thirteen of its officers slain that day. There was a historic grandeur about that, exclaims Lord Wolseley, that recalled to memory his badly learned stories of fights at Troy and he was barbarian enough to feel more enthusiastic over the narrative than he ever felt when poring over Homer's heroic verse, trying to learn and doing his best to appreciate it. In Volume I, the writer gives us the story of that terrible martinet, Colonel Franks. Just before the battalion moved into action the Colonel turning to his men, exclaimed: "I understand you mean to shoot me to-day, but I want you to do me a favour; don't kill me until the battle is well over." "It was quite true"; says Lord Wolseley, though upon whose authority he makes the statement we do not learn; "they had meant to shoot him, but the coolness with which the request was made so won their admiration that they allowed him to live." It may be that the men chosen to shoot Franks were among the first to fall that day but the possible accuracy of this theory is not discussed. Then we have a story of the Sikh Rajah of Kuppertola by which we presume Kapurthala is meant. During the Mutiny the young prince calmly and seriously advised the British Commandant to adopt his father's methods of dealing with thieves who were a pest to Sir Hope Grant's camp near Lucknow. The father had with much difficulty succeeded in catching one of these thieves and without more ado, had been anointed with sulphur and then set fire to him. We have tales of snakes and tigers, striking illustrations of the bravery and endurance of our troops and even if the work did not give us the autobiography of one of the most distinguished soldiers of modern times, it may be regarded as a valuable and lasting testimony to the pluck and valour of the British soldier.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

RUSSIA'S occupation of Manchuria has had such rapid effect in the development of the country that, apart from the political question, her withdrawal would probably mean a set-back for the province. The results attained, however, are so substantial that there can be no fear that Russia will be persuaded to relinquish them. Mr. J. W. Davidson, the United States Counsul at Formosa, who has recently made a four months' tour in Manchuria and Korea, paints an attractive picture of the present condition of the first-named country and supplies ample reason in the material state of the province why Russia should stick to what she holds there. Manchuria to-day is a very different country from the Manchuria of a few years ago, and it is necessary, says Mr. Davidson, to get rid of many misconceptions based on the conditions prevailing before the period of the Russian occupation of the Southern Province. The statement has been made that Manchuria could not support an army of occupation, but we are now told that the wheat and beef industries have developed so rapidly that within a very short time the country will be independent of all outside supplies of beef and flour. All along the railway line splendid cities are springing up and of these Harbin is commercially the greatest. This place is no more than three years old and yet has now a population of 40,000 Russians. In its rapid growth and general social conditions, Mr. Davidson tells us, it resembles an American "boom" mining town. But unlike a mining town it has a commercial stability which, this observer believes, will make it in a few years one of the most important cities of the Far East. Harbin will be the great railway centre for all Manchuria and engine-shops, costing £250,000 are now being built. This remarkable city already possesses a commercial school which cost £50,000 to build, a technical school erected at a cost of £25,000 and eight other schools where Chinese are taught Russian and Russians are instructed in Chinese. Administrative buildings are now in course of erection at an estimated cost of £110,000 and a hospital for all nationalities is being built at a cost of £42,000. Its industrial and commercial aspects include large flour mills and important wholesale establishments.

In regard to the new town of Port Arthur we are told that it is being constructed on lines which will make it the most attractive residential city in China. Dalny is the commercial and industrial city, but in Port Arthur the authorities require that every building erected shall have architectural beauty. No Chinese are permitted to build or live in the new town which is now a very attractive place with a population of 20,000. The Russians are occupying all the cities in the province, but there is yet no apparent effort being made to settle Russian agriculturists on the land. In some of the remoter cities too, the feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of Russian occupation acts as a check on commercial investment, but this will disappear as the evidence of permanent possession increases. While frankly recognising all the signs of progress due to Russia's presence in the country Mr. Davidson is concerned with its effects upon American commerce. American trade with Manchuria will suffer much more than British. The products despatched to Manchuria from England are not largely produced in Russia, but kerosine oil, cotton goods, flour and timber which constitute the bulk of American shipments to Manchuria are largely produced by Russia. The Russo-Chinese Bank holds the agency for all Manchuria for Russian oil and as its branches throughout the province control the banking business of the country this agency is naturally able to give more favourable treatment to its customers. Moreover Manchurian-grown wheat, the production of which is increasing tremendously, is much cheaper than American or Russian wheat. Conditions are in every way favourable for the very profitable manufacture of flour, and mills for this purpose are rapidly springing up. The city of Harbin alone now produces 800,000 lbs. of flour daily. Mr. Davidson points the moral to his countrymen and it is that they must develop the American trade with Manchuria on entirely new lines. He points out that there is here a market for machinery and stores which will increase as the Russians instruct the Chinese in the use of modern agricultural machinery. The information which the American Consul gives ought not to be lost on British machine-makers.

IS FOOTBALL GOOD SPORT?

TWO questions have recently been troubling the man in the street who takes an interest in football:—firstly, whether the game is good sport in the subtler sense of the word, and, secondly, whether the game of Rugby is going out of fashion. To ask whether or not football is good sport would appear a superfluity. At any rate there does not appear to be a great chance for an extraordinary display of ratiocination in such a discussion. But what Lewis Carroll would have called the "evenly balanced mind" can do wonders, and after reading the criticism of Professor G.E. Merrell, the President of the Colgate University in the United States of America, one is rather dubious as to whether football is real sport or not. To silence those who might suggest that he had ulterior motives in broaching such a subject, the Professor admits straight away that football is "manly"; but he lays down the following proposition:—"Can any game be reckoned as good sport which depends so much upon conditions of mere inequality in the weight, the corporosity, of the players? The eleven that can tip the scales with the biggest weight on the beam has everything in its favour. Ten pounds extra to a man almost surely will win the game. Skill alone has little chance against beef." The Professor is, of course speaking of the American game which is an offshoot of the older game of Rugby, and we believe we are correct in stating that more "beef" is employed in the processes of the football game as played in America, than is used even in the land which gave the game its birth. But some of the Professor's arguments are good when viewed from the aspect of pure logic. He points out that it is not good sport to interfere with an opponent's game in the way that the opposing teams do in the progress of a game of football. "Imagine what sort of a game billiards would become," he points out, "if an opponent were permitted to interpose his cue between the moving ball and the cushion, or otherwise spoil the shot." The same argument he applies to racing and to athletics. But we imagine the fallacy of the argument lies in the fact that the Professor has not given a thought to the motives with which the player enters the field. He knows that his opponent will do his utmost to spoil his game, and it is his object to prevent his game being spoiled as much as possible. This is the sport of football, and we should certainly not consider football good sport if either team were allowed to take shots at the goal without interfereuce. It is not such a far cry to the other question: "Is Rugby football decaying?" A home contemporary has interested itself in this matter and has sought the opinion of one who holds a high position in the Rugby football playing world. That gentleman scouts the idea. He points out that Rugby is not the game of the working man, because the working man has not learned to understand it. Its spectacular value is therefore not as great, and the gates are not as big. Its interests are more of a "social" nature than those which surround the game of "soccer," and to form an association after the fashion of the present big "soccer" combination would, in his opinion, result in the introduction of a great deal of professionalism which is undesirable and unnecessary. He thinks that the public schools might pay more attention to the game than they now devote to it, but he will not even admit that the gates are falling off (a strong argument of the critic of the game); he points out, indeed, that the occasion of the last big match resulted in the biggest gate receipts yet recorded. We are in full concurrence with the argument against an effort being made to organise on Association lines. Rugby football is the one game which is now practically devoid of the professional taint, and it ought to remain so. It is quite certain that the historic interest of the game will always secure for it a sufficient number of adherents to ensure its memory not being lost to succeeding generations.

IN response to many enquiries we would draw attention to an advertisement which appears in our to-day's issue announcing that the Ball at Government House, for which invitations were issued for to-morrow (7th instant), has been postponed to Friday, the 15th. Invitations already issued hold good.

H. H. THE NIZAM will pay a visit to his Excellency the Governor at Government House to-day. The visit will be private.

WE learn that Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who was on two years' furlough, has retired from the service from the 1st instant.

MR. JOHN E. C. BODLEY, M. A., who was Sir Charles Dilke's private secretary when President of the Local Government Board, and secretary of the Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes sends an interesting contradiction to a Dublin paper in reference to a statement that he intended giving up the important work on which he has been engaged for many years in France. Writing from his residence at Biarritz, Mr. Bodley says:—"Ever since the appearance of my first volume on France, I have devoted my life, with little interruption, to the study of the Church and religious questions in France. The interest of that subject has been vastly increased by recent developments of the ecclesiastical situation in this country; so I hope that nothing will prevent my offering to the public, next year or in 1905, the result of my long labours."

VARIOUS reasons have been assigned in justification of the British expedition to Thibet, and some of them of a scientific nature. There are geographers who appear to think that it will be fully worth the money if it proves that Thibet can show nothing higher than Mount Everest; and there may be anthropologists who will desire that our representatives shall make a special endeavour to find whether the "roof of the world" shelters a race of tailed men. For Captain Samuel Turner whose "Embassy to Thibet" was published very close upon a century since, wrote concerning his interview with the Daib Raja: "He told me of wonders for which I claim no other credit than that of reporting with fidelity the story of my author. In the range of mountains north of Assam he informed me that there was a species of human beings with short, straight tails, which, according to report, were extremely inconvenient to them, as they were inflexible in consequence of which they were obliged to dig holes in the ground before they could attempt to sit down." This last assertion, as Mr. W. S. Gilbert might observe, gives a touch of verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative, and the Anthropological Society should petition the Cabinet to discover whether it is correct.

BIRDS THAT TALK AND MIMIC.

STORIES OF PARROTS AND OTHERS.

BY FRANK FINN, F.Z.S.

As one of the judges at the "Express" parrot competition, I had an opportunity of noting, not by any means for the first time, the extraordinary public interest in talking birds and also the capriciousness of the familiar grey parrots, which, although known to be the best talkers, require patience in those who want to hear them speak in company.

Other parrots of less repute are often less shy, and sometimes speak as well, though undoubtedly intellectual ability is far more general among the grey birds.

I remember, writes Mr. Frank Finn in the "Daily Express," some ten years ago, seeing at a bird show at Oxford a specimen of the common green ring-necked parrakeet of India, which continually talked during the exhibition.

Its voice was high and thin; but its request, "Waiter, bring Polly pint of beer, quick! quick! quick!" was unmistakable in its clearness. This bird was a hen, and sex often seems to influence the talking capacity of a parrot.

A hen red-and-yellow macaw in the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, which had been received by exchange from the London Zoo, used to say "Come on, Cocky"! with absolute perfection of intonation, while her mate never said a word.

In India also I heard of a specimen of the native green parrakeet which must have been an extraordinary talker. Its owner—a soldier—said that the bird (which, by the way, he did not want to sell) spoke English, Hindustani, and Japanese, and picked up fresh expressions so readily that he was afraid to swear at the servants before it!

INDIAN PARRAKEETS.

The Indian parrakeets were those first known to the ancients, and the bird which belonged to Corinna, the beloved of Ovid, has been immortalised by the poet. It was, he said, more brilliant green than emeralds, with saffron bill, and its last words were "Corinna, farewell!"

Another Roman parrot was, like our fiscal friends, educated in politics, and is made to remark:—"For other names your teachings may avail, I taught myself to utter 'Cæsar, hail!'"

It is a far cry indeed from ancient Rome to modern New Zealand, but from the latter country comes an anecdote of a political bird whose utterance was very much to the point. This was not a parrot, but a tui, or parson-bird.

The tui is a large honeysucker about as big as a missel-thrush, with lovely bronze-black plumage, set off by a pair of white neck-tufts, recalling a parson's bands. It is a clever mocker, and learns to speak.

This particular bird belonged to an old chief, Nepia Taratoa, whom, together with many other natives, Sir Walter Buller was once addressing on some matter of grave political import. The naturalist politician who tells the story against himself had only just finished his speech when, before his master could reply, the tui called out from his cage overhead, "Tito" (false!) with unmistakable emphasis.

THE PARSON-BIRD.

The parson-bird is a convincing proof of the fact that birds do not talk with their tongues, for, being a honeysucker, the tui has a long, extensible tongue, with a fringed tip, as unlike the human tongue as possible.

As a matter of fact, a bird's voice is formed in the syrinx, which is quite low down in the windpipe and, therefore, cannot have anything at all to do with its tongue in any case.

Of other talking birds not of the parrot family the most celebrated is the Indian hill mynah, a large thick-set starling glossy black, with orange bill. In India, its native home, it is often kept as a pet and when it talks really well is a perfect wonder to listen to.

The best I ever heard—in fact, the best talking bird of any kind I have met—belonged to a friend in Calcutta, and spoke in an absolutely human way, with a deep throaty voice. He required some coaxing before he would display his talents, and the method employed was to get a native servant—a very good fellow, but of somewhat bibulous tastes—to talk to him.

So this worthy would squat down, and repeat—for he spoke English well—the mynah's own phrases to the bird. But the mynah would not say, "Who are you?" "I'm off to London," or any other of his set phrases instead, he would, after a while, come out with "Not a drop to save my soul!" which sentence, when once started, he would continue to repeat at intervals with painful distinctness and apparent satisfaction.

VERY DISREPUTABLE.

The owner of this bird once had another, which spoke equally well—but far less respectably. He had bought it as a talker, but in ignorance of the extent of its knowledge or the depth of its corruption, and when a lady came in to buy a talking mynah, it was brought out for her inspection, and encouraged to make some observation. If I were to repeat what the wicked mynah said it would surprise the British matron.

The mynah found a home for the next person who wanted one—who happened to be a legal practitioner—no sooner heard the bird's somewhat unduly racy vocabulary than he exclaimed, "That's the bird for me!" and carried it off in triumph.

The house mynah of India, which is a neat brown bird with yellow legs and habits much like our own starling, is not so often heard of as a talker, but I knew one very good one in Calcutta, which was particularly free and friendly in conversation.

As soon as one went up to the cage it would commence to bow in regular starling fashion, and to say, "Mynah, mynah, pretty mynah! Call the dog! Jack, Jack, Jack!" all very much in one breath, and in a decidedly high key.

Indeed, of all talking birds, this half domestic creature is about the best for a pet; it is very easy to keep, cannot bite like a parrot, and gets so tame that it can be allowed to go about the house, and even outside, with unclipped wings.

Another good talker, which can be allowed liberty with less risk than this mynah, owing to its greater size and strength, is the piping crow, the magpie of Australia, which is always on view at the crows' cages at the Zoo.

This handsome pied bird has a beautiful whistle as his natural note, and in captivity he learns to pipe tunes and to speak with great readiness, and is very ready to show off his accomplishments in either direction.

One I knew in Calcutta used to say "Who are you?" to every one who entered his master's yard, and another at the Zoo some years ago used to be always whistling a tune. He did rather to much of this, as a matter of fact, for he only knew a line and a half and used to keep on repeating this ad nauseam.

The last talker I allude to belonged to a species which like the parson-bird is little known away from its home. This is the bird called in books the greater racket tailed drongo, and in its native Indian home the bhimraj.

This bird belongs to be shrike tribe and is glossy black, with two long feathers in its tail wiry with tasselled tips. A fine specimen may be seen in the Western Aviary at the Zoo.

It is a most wonderful mocker, and can imitate any animal. I have heard one sing exactly like a canary, which performance, as the bhimraj is nearly as big as a magpie, sounded ridiculous enough.

Another yelped exactly like a puppy, and kept up the imitation years after it had had no opportunity of practising as the puppy's life was short. This same individual could also whistle one verse of "Tit willow" perfectly.

With all these accomplishments, the bhimraj very rarely talks; but I heard of a perfect talker from an eminent scientific friend in India. He had called on a planter when up-country, and found he was not in.

Sitting down in the verandah, he was hailed with the remark, "Have a peg, old man!" but as no one appeared who could have offered this refreshment, he looked about and convinced himself that the hospitable invitation came from a pet bhimraj. He afterwards found that this was not the limit of the bird's capabilities and one favourite remark was "How about my bonus?"

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST.

Russia's Reply to Japan.

A PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Russian reply to Japan which has either been despatched, or is about to be, is according to various inspired reports from St. Petersburg quite conciliatory and even if it does not concede everything Japan has asked it will certainly pave the way to further negotiation.

It is noteworthy that the Continental press always represents Russian replies as pacific and the Japanese attitude as provocative. Anyhow to-day's prevalent feeling is distinctly peaceful.

LATER.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff, the Governor-General of Manchuria, has received instructions regarding the answer to be made to Japan.

It is semi-officially stated that the reply will not be a simple yes or no, but takes the form of reasoned proposals.

Mr. Balfour had a prolonged interview with Lord Lansdowne to-day, it is understood, regarding the Far East.

A meeting of the Defence Committee was also held.

A semi-official German statement has been issued which positively denies that Germany has either an open or secret understanding with Russia concerning the Far East.

Germany, it adds, would be strictly neutral in the event of war and neither Manchuria nor Korea are directly interesting to her.

The battle-ship Emperor Nicholas I. and the destroyer Abbey have left Bona for the Far East.

The Italian cruiser Elba, now at Nagasaki, has been ordered to Chemulpo.

The legal formalities connected with the transfer of the two Argentine warships purchased by Japan were completed at the Japanese Legation this morning.

The work on these ships is being continued day and night and when they sail they will be ready for action.

As there is no time to get crews from Japan, they will probably sail under several Japanese naval officers who are now in Europe, with European crews.

The Japanese Naval Attache is arranging this matter and it is suggested that preference will be given to men volunteering in Great Britain.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Five Russian torpedo boats have left Malta bound eastwards.

A Russian battle-ship and a torpedo boat have passed Gibraltar bound westward.

News from the Far East continues meagre.

The newspapers are divided in their opinion as to the situation.

Some consider there is a glimmer of hope in the report that Russia's reply is conciliatory and others think that Russia is prevaricating in order to throw the apparent responsibility for the conflict on Japan.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Tokio says it is reported that the Russian reply to Japan is unsatisfactory.

There has been a fall in the prices of exchange in the Far East and several leading brokers are ruined.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

England Leading.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Australia has made 122 runs in the first innings, of which Trumper made 74 runs.

In the second innings England has made 74 runs for five wickets.

Tyldesley 48, unfinished.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The cricket match at Melbourne is delayed by rain.

SNOW IN MALAKAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

Heavy snow fell last week at Malakand, where it now lies several inches deep. There was also a snowfall in Dir and Swat, where it will ensure good spring crops.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

Sir J. Digges and Lady LaTouche and Captain Stracey leave Calcutta to-morrow. Sir David Barr left last night and after the Viceroy's second levee, Calcutta will begin to resume its ordinary work-a-day appearance.

Commander Drury Lowe, of his Majesty's ship Hyacinth, has arrived in Calcutta on a short visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

DEATH OF MISS MARVAL, M. D.

The death from pneumonic plague has occurred at Cawnpore of Miss Marval, M. D., of St. Katherine's Hospital for Women. The deceased returned on Saturday morning, feeling ill, from tending her patients and died yesterday.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ADDITION OF BRITISH OFFICERS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

An important strengthening of the establishment of British officers with the Indian Army is announced, coupled with the arrangement whereby officers in civil employ will be seconded in their regiments during their absence. This has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and takes effect at once any officer of the Indian Army, taken for employment, either permanent or temporary, in any civil or political capacity (including plague or famine duty, employment as cantonment magistrate, duty with imperial service troops, with military police, levies, etc,) or with any department of the army or with military expeditions beyond the sea with other than their own units or for any employment under imperial or a colonial government will be seconded under the following rules :—(a) If it be known that the employment will last for a year the officer will be seconded from the date of taking up such employment ; (b) if the period of absence is uncertain he will remain unseconded for six months, at the end of which period he will be seconded if in the opinion of the Commander-in Chief his employment is likely to last for six months longer. Coupled with these rules orders are about to be issued to the effect that in no circumstances whatever are services of a regimental officer to be given for any extra regimental duty, permanent or temporary, if his departure will reduce the number of officers actually present for duty with the regiment below eight, unless the conditions of his appointment are such as will involve his immediate seconding and replacement. Under the rules this measure should, it is considered, do much towards abating the present weakening of the regimental establishments for immediate peace requirements. Sanction has been accorded to an addition of 110 British Officers to the Indian Army.

SIR DIGGS AND LADY LA TOUCHE.

Sir Diggs and Lady La Touche left by special trains to-night.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The marriage took place at the Cathedral here to-day before a large fashionable gathering of the Rev. C. G Stokes to Miss Harington, sister of Mr. Justice Harrington of the Calcutta High Court.

LADY CURZON GOES HOME.

Lady Ulrica Duncombe leaves for Ceylon to-morrow where she joins H. E. Lady Curzon whom she accompanies home.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROSPECTS OF BILLS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The Secretary of State's despatch regarding the protest from England against the Official Secrets Bill has reached the Government of India and is now under consideration. The measure will not come up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council which is likely to be entirely formal. The programme sanctioned to-day, containing little else than the advancement by a stage of the Poisons Bill and the Central Provinces Civil Courts Bill which will be passed later in the season. The Transfer of Property Bill which is to be referred to a select committee has for its principal provision to make compulsory the now optional registration of such documents as mortgages and leases.

The reports of the Calcutta University on the Universities Bill is now in and the Select Committee on this measure will commence its sittings next week. The mass of material to be dealt with is so large that there is no chance of the Bill being passed until March next.

MEMORIAL TO MEN OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 5.

A memorial to Troopers H. A. Campbell and M. B. Fallet, Coffee-planters of Mysore, who were killed in South Africa while serving with Lumsden's Horse, has been presented by their brother-planters in Mysore to St. Mark's Church, Bangalore. The memorial is in the shape of a brass eagle lectern of a beautiful workmanship. The ceremony of dedicating the memorial to the Church was performed by the Chaplain before a large congregation yesterday.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GEM.

DELHI, JANUARY 5.

In the recent case reported of the abstraction of a sapphire from a postal packet from Delhi to Bombay, the firm of Madras jewellers have voluntarily presented themselves at Delhi, and have handed over all letters and telegrams in connection therewith. It is now recognized that they are absolutely free from any imputation of dishonesty, having acted simply as "arthi" for commission agents to export and sell the stone in London. They have identified the three accused in custody. The police have no case against the jewellers, who, however, will probably be required as witnesses. The case will come on for hearing shortly.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND RAILWAY OFFICIAL,

COMPLAINT BY MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE.

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, President of the last Indian Congress, complained to the Madras Railway authorities of having been subjected to great inconvenience by one of the Company's servants Mr. Duncan, District Engineer, on his return to Calcutta. The latter had Mr. Ghose's reserved carriage cut off at Kawali when the party had crossed over the Bitragunta breach. It is alleged that Mr. Duncan complained that he was insulted by Dr. Mullick of Mr. Ghose's party. Mr. Ghose says that Mr. Duncan was abusive. The railway authorities are holding a careful enquiry.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MADRAS.

The strike at the Government Press continues, the Superintendent has advertised for the services of fresh men. Some maistries who did not join the pressmen on strike were employed yesterday, but have been prevented from coming to work to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have approved of the move of the field battery from Deesa to Hyderabad Scinde.

Captain Taylor, 2nd Welsh Regiment, is appointed to the Army Pay Department at Cardiff.

Lieutenant P. E. Collen is posted to the Indian Army, in the Punjab Command.

Second-Lieutenant Monteith, unattached list, is transferred from Bengal to Bombay.

Major Tuther and Captain More, Army Medical Corps, are posted to the Indian Establishment in Bengal.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, December 19.—Reuter's correspondent at Tokio states that the situation is more threatening than ever.

Dr. Morrison, "The Times" correspondent at Pekin states that, although Russia's reply to the Japanese irreducible minimum is unfavourable, the French Minister at Pekin, echoing the official declarations in Paris, asserts that the present negotiations promise peace. Dr. Morrison adds that the delay is favourable to Russian intrigues at Pekin, and the Russians are striving by every means to induce the Chinese to legalise the situation in Manchuria before the conclusion of negotiation with Japan.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio says it is believed that Russia's reply, coinciding with the arrival of the latest addition to the Russian fleet in the Far East, and the completion of military preparations on land, virtually rejects the cardinal principles of the Japanese claims.

"If," he adds, "this is really so, and Russia will not consent to reconsider her position, hostilities are well-nigh inevitable."

London, Dec. 20th.—Owing to the indisposition of Baron de Posen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, Japan's answer to Russia's Note has been delayed. It will, it is expected, be served in a day or two.

The "Kolnische Zeitung's" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Japan demanded the recognition of her protectorate over Corea and the right to exercise her influence upon the policy of Corea. In return, she undertook to recognise the Russo-Corean commercial treaties and the Yabu concession and that Russia should enjoy all trade rights which Japan or Corea may grant to other States.

According to the same authority, Russia replied stating her preparedness, despite Admiral Alexieff's disapprobatson, to recognise the Japanese protectorate in Corea but claimed the right to establish fortified bases at Mesampho and Mokpho, and unrestricted freedom of trade.

The Tsar is known to be opposed to war, and Count Lamsdorff is hopeful of an understanding being arrived at. At least one other of the Tsar's advisers favours an appeal to arms.

LORD LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO THE NATIVE TOWN.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. DuBoulay, the Private Secretary, left Government House, Malabar Point, at an early hour on Monday morning, to visit various parts of the native town, to make personal enquiries into the habits and wants of the residents, and to judge for himself of their sanitary and social surroundings. About 8 a. m., his Excellency was met at the corner of Gowalia Tank Road by the Municipal Commissioner ; Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer ; Dr. Venis, the Divisional Health Officer ; Dr. Godinho, the District Registrar, and the Municipal Sanitary Inspector. In a Municipal fire brigade van, the party were driven through Foras Road and Kamateepoora, and his Excellency had an opportunity of visiting all the thickly-inhabited slums and chawls in the neighbourhood. His Excellency went over them all, inspected their sanitary arrangements and made many inquiries of the occupants. Lord Lamington then walked over to the Duncan Road, where he inspected a building, known as Shivlal Motilal's chawls, which is occupied by a large number of work-people and others. The Municipal dispensary in Ripon Road was next visited and then the chawls occupied by the Julahi portion of the population in Ripon Road and Haines Road. A detour was next made to the Parel and the Mazagon Roads and the chawls and their surroundings were carefully inspected. His Excellency then extended his visit even as far as Valpakhady, where the halalcores chawl was minutely examined and careful enquiries were instituted of the sweepers. Here the party were joined by Dr. Cayley, the Divisional Health Officer, Dr. Dadibu-jor, Dr. Ibrahim Hasain, the District Registrar, the Sanitary Inspector, and others. After seeing the Municipal chawls at Valpakhady and making enquiries regarding the condition of the poor people, his Excellency returned to Nowrojee Hill, where he also inspected the dwellings of the poor. His Excellency then walked over to Chinch Bunder and the thickly-populated district known as Dongree, and inspected every chawl on the way as far as Mandvi and the Carnac Bridge. His Excellency was garlanded by Messrs. Ramchandra Shantaram Asavale and Javeri K. B. Hejir. His Excellency also visited the Elphinstone Bridge Health Camp at Wari Bunder. The inspection lasted till 11-30 a.m., when Lord Lamington, after a good morning's hard work, drove to Malabar Point.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present Messrs. T. W Cuffe, H. G. Gell, James Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Dimmock, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr Vithaldass Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

ALLEGED NUISANCE TO A MOSQUE.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. Abdul Karim Shaik Mahomed Pattan Nazir of the Sattai Mosque stating that an intolerable nuisance would be caused to worshippers at the mosque by an urinal which is being built in close proximity to the mosque, and asking that orders may be issued for its early removal.

A letter to the Commissioner from the Divisional Health Officer on the subject of the alleged nuisance was also read. The latter said that there were two old pattern urinals in the place, which were not properly used, and the ground round them and against the wall of the mosque was badly fouled by hundreds of persons daily. These urinals had been in existence for some fifteen or twenty years. The whole question had been thoroughly gone into, including the advisability of providing another site for the urinals, and finally it was decided that the two old pattern urinals should be replaced by a new pattern urinal of four compartments. This when finally completed and brought into use, would be of great benefit to the mosque, and would do away with the existing serious nuisance on account of which they originally complained. The Corporation were spending a large sum of money to relieve the mosque from a serious nuisance ; and the mosque authorities, the Divisional Health Officer thought, should be proportionately grateful instead of opposing the construction of the urinal.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, it was resolved that the matter be referred to a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and himself.

DRAFT RULES FOR WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered certain rules for the water-supply for the year 1904-5, and altered some of them. These were as follows :—It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Dr. Katrak and carried that all premises having a compound exceeding half the area built upon and all properties at a greater distance than 500 feet from the municipal main with which they are connected should be charged at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons. It was also resolved to charge stables for bullocks and reklas or carts plying for hire at the rate of eight annas per thousand gallons, instead of 12 annas as proposed.

Water used in premises for trade purposes of whatever kind, except offices or godowns, would be charged at twelve annas per thousand gallons, but such portion of it as would be used for flushing urinals and latrines, would be charged at four instead of six annas per thousand gallons.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE total profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended 31st December last, is Rs. 8,27,186-4-10. This amount has been applied as follows :—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from income tax, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0 ; balance carried forward, Rs. 3,27,186-4-10.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, which has been started in Bombay since some time past in commemoration of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress, was formally declared open last evening, at Ballasis Road, by his Excellency Lord Lamington, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The school premises were decorated with flags and bunting. Amongst those present were : the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. E. M. Fulton, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Sir Jehanghir Cawasji Jehanghir, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. John Begg, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Noel Paton, the Rev. Father Drekmann, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. H. M. Masina, Mr. Moolji B. Barbhaya, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington arrived at 5 o'clock and were received at the gate by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the president, and the members of the committee and conducted to the seats on the dais. The blind pupils who were accommodated on raised seats in front of the dais then went through a select programme of songs. They also gave a practical exhibition of reading, writing and cyphering and of cane-work, tailoring, weaving and other industries. Their Excellencies watched with interest the blind boys doing the different kinds of work. Among these unfortunate boys was a poet who could compose extempore lines on any subject given to him. His Excellency gave him "Sea" as the subject on which to try his mental gift and in about two minutes the little poet came forward and recited a few lines on the subject.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' SPEECH.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the chairman of the committee in requesting his Excellency to declare the scheme open, said :—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now have to request his Excellency the Governor to declare the school open and in doing so, I desire briefly to explain its present position. In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund on the 14th of February, 1902, the committee determined as a tentative measure to open a school for the blind and as a consequence this present institution was started and has since passed through a period of probation. The result has, in the opinion of the committee, been such as to justify the permanent adoption of the school as a fitting mode of commemorating the reign of her late Majesty, whose name now has been and ever will be associated with the deepest sympathy for the afflicted among her countless subjects. (Applause.) This opinion has not been formed without much discussion and much deliberation, nor has it been overlooked that the working of an institution of this class may be attended with practical difficulties, but they have considered and we believe, they can be overcome. The experience derived from the school probationary existence points to an increasing interest in its work and a wide and encouraging approbation of its purposes. Many have visited the school and have expressed approval. It is but a few weeks back that his Highness the Gaekwar, one of the largest subscribers to the fund in testimony of his approval, made a further donation to found scholarship for a boy who has performed this afternoon. Contributions of Rs. 1000 from the Nusserwanji Wadia Charity Fund and of Rs. 500 from Sir Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir have been added to our funds to-day;—(applause)—and I have to-day received from a friend a contribution from which an annual prize is to be given in the name of the great-blind statesman, Henry Fawcett. I should be failing in my duty, if I did not make brief mention of those to whom credit is due for these satisfactory results. First, I would refer to the invaluable services of our principal Dr. Nilkantrai Dayabhai. (Applause.) It is impossible to estimate all that he has done for the school ; himself afflicted, like those under his care, with the loss of sight, he has spared no effort to improve their lot by his sympathy and practical aid, and he has been able to adopt to the condition of India the best systems of blind education and serve to originate valuable improvements. He has been aided by a teaching staff, the majority of whom have rendered their services voluntarily and without reward. These services the committee desires to acknowledge. And then I would mention the name of our Honorary Secretary Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit—(applause)—who has devoted out of his busy life an incredible amount of time to the work of this institution and has proved himself a worthy descendant of his evangelical philanthropic grandfather the late Sir Dinshaw Petit. (Applause.) He has spared no effort to make the work of the institution known among all classes and communities and without him we should to-day be standing in a very different position from that in which we now are. There is but one word now I desire to say and that is to draw attention to most satisfactory side in the working of the Institute. In the great majority of cases the most that can be done for the students is to furnish them as far as possible with a substitute for sight, but when it is possible no effort is spared to restore the blessing of the sight itself and in no less than six cases has this been done, with more or less of success. This is a feature in the institution which I am sure will meet with general and unqualified approval—(applause)—and I sincerely hope that the school will receive such increase of support from the charitable public as will enable it to extend more and more the scope of its operations and in saving to lives of useful men those, who might otherwise from no fault of their own, be a burden to those around them. To-day I am merely requesting your Excellency to declare the school open as an institution but before long I trust your Excellency may be approached with a request to open a more fitting building for the operation of the school, so that we shall have not only a philanthropic work but a worthy edifice in commemoration of the great Queen-Empress whose name the institution bears. (Loud Applause.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Lamington who was received with cheers in addressing the assembly, said :—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I esteem myself very happy in the fact that before I left the Governorship of Queensland, it was my privilege to start a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial to her late Majesty the Queen Victoria and I come here now to see the completion—I wont say absolute completion of an undertaking, but at all events a completion of the initiation, that is to say, that the funds which have been accumulated have now taken a definite form and shape. I can see no project which appeals more to the sympathy of our beloved Queen Victoria. As we all know the one great unfailing trait of her character was her readiness to hear appeals of distress made in any part of her kingdom or dominions ; and it was her intense personal sympathy that made itself felt throughout the whole of the realm,—even that most distant of her subjects did feel that as far as possible he or she had some part of her sympathy, and that she enjoyed that love and reverence which it was not the lot of any monarch in the history of the world to have done. In India the climatic conditions continue to a greater amount of blindness than elsewhere, and there can be no more appropriate undertaking for the blind than to start some system by which their sufferings and the misery may be relieved. The loss of sight was due not only to climatic conditions owing to the intense and burning sun but also, as we have read in the report that many of the scholars, who came from Ahmedabad were afflicted with blindness because of the dreadful famine which lately ravaged this Presidency. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think we have seen already to-day in some part the fruit of labours of those interested in this work and I cannot but think that the inception of this memorial is owing to the energy of my predecessor Lord Northcote, and I shall certainly write and tell him that it has been my privilege to do something also in that worthy memorial which he started. These scholars, who have presented themselves here to-day have, I am sure, interested all of us by the examples of their handiwork. I certainly envy that blind poet by the readiness with which he has been able to enunciate new ideas so promptly and spontaneously, and I think all of us must congratulate the officials, preeminently, Dr. Nilkanrai—(applause)—for the heartiness with which they have entered into the work of the school. I can conceive no more excellent and no higher instance of character than that of a man who is already engaged in good work for his fellow-citizens, that when deprived of his sight he did not depend upon others, but sat to learn the Braille system so that he may not only pass his own time usefully, but that he may also teach those afflicted with a similar misfortune and relieve their distress. Bombay may well be proud that there is such a man in their midst, and also those mentioned by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who deserve some mark of our appreciation for having carried on and interested themselves in the work particularly those who have undertaken, as we have read in the report, the training and the development of the musical faculty of the pupils. I may here mention the names of Mr. Pottlewala, Miss Shroff, Miss Punagur and Miss Mehta, who came forward and volunteered to develope other faculties of the blind.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

BOMBAY DISTRICT OPERATIONS.

Yesterday in the neighbourhood of Kurla and Santa Cruz and generally over the Island of Salsette, a series of extended manœuvres in which detachments from several of the regiments stationed at Bombay will participate will commence and continue until the 9th instant. The programme will differ from the ordinary volunteer manœuvres in that no time limit will be fixed. As the general order issued yesterday states once war is declared the operations may go on night and day as decided by the commanders of columns and until stopped by the General Officer Commanding. The troops left Bombay yesterday morning to march to their respective head-quarters, the force being divided into two sections, a "white" force which will take up a position at Kurla and a "khaki" force which will camp at Santa Cruz. The distinguishing mark of the white column is a piece of white cloth, four inches broad, fastened around the helmets on the puggris of the men. The two forces are composed as follows :—White Column—200 men, 1st Cheshire Regiment ; Commander—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, 1st Cheshire Regiment ; Staff Officer—The Adjutant, 1st Cheshire Regiment Medical Officer—Captain J. Bond, R. A. M. C. Khaki Column—200 men, 117th Mahrattas and 200 men, 124st Pioneers ; Commander—Lieutenant-Colonel Light, 117th Mahrattas ; Staff Officer—Adjutant, 117th Mahrattas ; Transport Officer—A Supply and Transport Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer ; Medical Officers —Lieutenant H Kiddle, I.M.S., and Lieutenant B. Goil, I.M.S. To the following officers has been allocated the duty of umpiring :—"White" column, Major Nelson, R.G.A. Capt. Stiffe, R.A., and Capt. Forbes, Adjutant G.I.P. Railway Volunteers. Khaki column, Major Stanford, R.G.A. Major Chapman, R. E. (for 6th and 7th instant), Major Rogers, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and Captain Davies, Royal Scots. No tents are to be taken with the men ; and the forces will bivouac in the open. The expediency of this order is obvious as the camping ground will vary as the week proceeds. Of course arrangements will be made for hospital accommodation, and canvas will have to be taken for this purpose, but the hospital will be situated quite apart from the two columns. The arrangements for the hospital will be carried out by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts, and he will see that all non-commissioned officers and men are physically fit before they enter upon the routine of the manœuvres. Ten rounds of ball ammunition per man will be carried, but this will be lodged with the quarter-guard, and not in the men's pouches. Each man will be served with 20 rounds of ball ammunition and 84 rounds will also be carried on mules, the operation of replenishing ammunition being practised in the field as in field service. The general orders also state that it is the duty of Officers Commanding Columns to see that every officer, non-commissioned officer and man is made thoroughly conversant with the general and special ideas for each day. The General Officer Commanding will frequently question individuals of all ranks, and expects to find that not only are they well aware of the object of the operations but that they have been shown their positions and surroundings on a map. By these means manœuvres even on this small scale must prove to be interesting and instructive to the youngest soldiers. Reports will be made at the close of each day on all points connected with the operations. Officers will be expected to keep a diary of events, and this will be periodically expected. The whole manœuvres are to be carried out on a scale that should result in benefit to all ranks.

The two columns left Bombay at about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at their respective bases about noon. Both columns marched well, notwithstanding that they had to pass through the crowded streets of the city and the distance may be considered to have been done in good time, as there were several rather lengthy delays on the way at the level crossings. Arms were at once piled and the troops at once prepared for the midday meal. The khaki force bivouacked last night about a mile to the south of Santa Cruz railway station. The afternoon was spent in rest after the fatigue of the march. The first day's bivouac was made in a charming situation, and a strong and refreshing breeze was blowing all day. The white force camped at Marole. The Officer Commanding the Forces visited both bivouacs in the course of the day, but in view of the morning's march a move was not made yesterday. The orders were not opened until late in the day, and when our representative left the Santa Cruz column yesterday afternoon it was impossible to learn what the specific idea of the next day's manœuvres, as far as the attacking party was concerned, would be. The general idea as issued by the General Officer Commanding was an attack upon the water-works of Tulsi and Vehar with a view to cutting off the water-supply. The enemy's war fleet is supposed to have landed an armed force at the creek, and the scheme to be followed is the destruction of the water mains where they cross streams and ravines, the idea being that damage done in the open would be easily remedied by the defending column. Orders for the day were to be issued to the two forces late last night and it is surmised that the enemy will advance upon the "white" column early this morning. The neighbourhood of Santa Cruz and Marole wears an exceedingly warlike aspect, and it does not require a very big stretch of imagination even now before a shot has been fired to convey the idea to one's mind that war is really proceeding in the district. Officers as well as non-commissioned officers and men are messing and camping in the open. There is not the least doubt that the manœuvres will provide very useful training for all concerned. During the week it is expected that his Excellency Lord Lamington and his staff will visit the district with a view to witnessing same.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Seaton, Mr and Mrs E A
Shepherd, Mr & Mrs W C
Smith, Mrs O
Webber, Miss
Cay, Mrs M
Robinson, Lieut-Col, and Mrs R
Wray, Lt R C
Humphrey, M A D
Coates, Mrs J M.
Daly, Major and Mrs
Young, Mr Frank
Monk, H E
Macgown, Dr J C
Howell, Miss S M
Steen, Mrs
Seymour, Mrs Miss
Chaplin, Capt
Paterson, Misses E and L
Graham, Mr Peter
Burnett, Mr and Mrs
Dounett Mrs J J C and Child
Birch Major, and Mrs F H J and Miss and child
Stewart, Mrs John and child
Porter, Miss M G
Greaves, Mr and Mrs J K
Shah, Mrs and infant
Bailey, Mr F
Bose, Miss
Gower, Lord Ronald Sutherland
Paterson, Mr R S
Geddes, Miss M R
Marshall, Mrs J
John Mr and Mrs A E
Bowden, Mr Mrs, A C and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Phelps, Mr. Mrs. E. A.
Firebrace, Col Mrs.
French, Mr and Mrs V C
Cameron, Capt D H
Tucker, Mr. A R P
Henderson, Mr G E
Browne, Capt H B
Johnson, Rev and Mrs J
J and Miss
Collins, Mrs. Staffard
Eastons, L., P G
Miller, Mr S C and Miss
Bell, Mr and Mrs M D
Allen, Mrs B C and infant
Young, Mr W C
Flambuiari, Mr P
Williams, Mrs W H
Harvey, Mr and infant
Chatejl, Mr R K
Phelps, A W
Lampard, Mr and Mrs
Mahon, Mrs
Singh, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Halme, Mr A I

FROM PORT SAID.

Giro, Mr and Mrs C G
Brown, Mr and Mrs
Lombarl, Mr J

FROM ADEN.

Bilimoria, Mr J C

FOR KARACHI.

Pratt, Mr

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

League matches are a little tame after Cup ties, but no more games in connection with the competition of the English Cup will be seen until February 6, when the first round of the competition proper will be played. The draw for this round which was made at the beginning of the week can be dealt with another time. With regard to to-morrows League contests some capital games are set for decision. Last Saturday, apart from the Cup ties by far the most interesting game decided was, of course, that at Sheffield, where the United and the Wednesday met. The result (a draw) was what might have been expected, and it was further proof that there is practically nothing to choose between the two. So far as points are concerned, one team is in practically as good a position as the other, and the betting, if there is any, must be the same about either of them winning the First Division championship. Both are engaged to-morrow—as a matter of fact all the clubs in the two divisions are—and both have pretty stiff tasks before them. While the United have to go away to Sunderland, their neighbours, the Wednesday, will be meeting Newcastle United at Sheffield. Now would it cause much of a surprise if both the Sheffield combinations suffered defeat. Both Sunderland and Newcastle United are teams capable of giving the best of their rivals a good game, if indeed, not beating them. One thing which is not in Sheffield United's favour is the fact that they have to go away—not so much this, but the fact that they are meeting Sunderland at home. True, the Wearsiders have not done as well as they might this season, having won eight games out of sixteen and lost half a dozen, but for all that they must be regarded as decidedly dangerous, and will probably defeat their opponents to-morrow. Sheffield Wednesday, on the other hand, have the advantage of playing at home, and this, in itself, may be sufficient to give them victory. Newcastle United are, of course, a good side, and can be relied upon to give their opponents a rattling game.

There is one club in the first Division from whom, it must be admitted, the Sheffield combinations have more to fear than from any of the others. This is the Manchester City team. Last season, when in the Second Division they lost no time in showing the superiority over all their rivals, and now they are doing their level best to prove themselves the superior of any of the seniors—no light task indeed. It must be admitted, however, that they have already proved themselves to be the equals of any of the others, though whether they are actually superior remains to be seen. As it so happens, they meet Small Heath to-morow. The Heathens, when in the Second Division a season ago, ran the Manchester team very close for the championship, but this season they have been right off colour and are scarcely likely to beat their old opponets to-morrow. Indeed, in spite of the fact that they will be at home, the Heathens, on form, do not stand the slighest chance of placing a much-needed victory to their credit, for whil Manchester City have won ten games out of fifteene and have suffered defeat on only three occasions, Small Heath have won only three games out of, fourteen, and have lost nine. Everton and Aston Villa are by no means out of the running for the championship ; they tie with Newcastle United and Wolverhampton Wanderers for forth place in the table, four points behind Sheffie'd United, the leaders. Evert on are at home to Derby County, and on their performances to date should have no difficulty whatever in winning. It is indeed difficult to know that has come over the men of Derby. Time after time they have disappointed their supporters, with the result that only three games have been won out of fourteen. Three weeks ago they raised the hopes of their admirers by waltzing round Sunderlad to the tune of seven goals to two. Since then they have not been engaged in a League match so that to-morrow's game will show whether they really have turned over a new leaf. It is sincerely to be hoped that they have, for it seems a great pity that a club of their standing should be in such a precarious state. The contest for the Southern League championship, on the contrary, is as interesting as it could be. Southampton are at the head of the table three points ahead of their nearest opponents, Luton, but as the last-named club have played four games less, they are in a better position. Portsmouth, too, although five points away from the leaders, have four games in hand, and are, therefore in certainly quite as good a position. Luton, the only team in the Southern League who have not yet tasted defeat, are heardly likely to suffer their first reverse to-morrow, for although they have to go away, New Brompton will not cause them much trouble. Southampton are not engaged. Plymouth Argyle receive a visit from Brighton and Hove Albion, and this game should result in a victory for the home side. Portsmouth will find the Queen's Park Rangers a difficult side to beat of their own ground, while Millwall, who are at home, may experience some difficulty in defeating Northampton.

The match between the North and South at North Shields on Saturday, though presenting many features that warrant hope as to England's international prospects, was in some respects quite as disappointing as the first trial game at Richmond, while the same ominous weakness in the defence was in evidence all through. Apart from this latter aspect of the match the game was disappointing, because dissipating the hopes entertained that the North might provide the remedy for the most obvious weakness in South of England play—a total lack of spoiling power in the backs and of ability on the part of the forwards to share in the defence. The North on Saturday proved to be decidedly weaker than for some seasons. Hence the easy victory of the South was not as much due to any improvement in their play, relatively to last season, as to a most decided decadence on the part of their opponents. This was evident as soon as the sides settled down, while long before the close the superiority of the South was so marked that it was obvious that the South would supply practically the whole of the 'R s" side to meet Durham, and hence, in view of the falling away of the champion county, as large a proportion of the English team to meet Wales. This being so, Saturday's game proved a much more reliable guide to the probable strength of England than most matches between North and South. The play of the South was the reverse of reassuring as to England's chances of beating Wales at Leicester. If England were assured of a most decided superiority forward, if her backs could be certain of getting far more of the ball than the Welsh backs, the great defect in the Rest side, and hence of the probable English team, would be of less moment. On Saturday, however, the backs on the winning side adopted a purely passive defence which would mean certain disaster against Wales, while the forwards showed the same tendency to stand and watch passing movements when the ball was away, as proved so fatal to England at Swansea last January. Every movement throughout the afternoon had full scope to develop, and if the North back division had been a Welsh set, the game would have been as good as lost and won in the first fifteen minutes—the one period of the game in which the South could not get the ball. Whether the defect will be remedied by January 10 remains to be seen, but it is very certain that unless it is remedied Wales on the 1st year's form will secure her sixth successive win.

That the cleverer side on the day won at Queen's Club is beyond dispute ; that the better side on the season lost is equally certain. Except in this sense the splendid victory of Oxford was not a surprise. The Oxford fifteen as a side played far above their form in any of the trials ; Cambridge, if not playing their worst game of the season, were certainly seen at far from their best. The margin of one goal doubtless represents the difference between the two sides on the day, taking the teams as a whole ; it certainly fails, however, to do justice to Oxford's superiority in the one department of the game that really decided the match. Reference is made to getting the ball in the tight. In this respect there was no comparision between the two packs. The result was inevitable. The Oxford forwards were

constantly heeling but, and the Oxford backs had practically all the chances of attacking that were going. That the match proved a big scoring game speaks volumes for the Cambridge three, who were on the defence almost all the time and did not get more than three or four chances of attacking in the course of the whole game. McLeod ran right through from the very first pass he received from the outside half, and, to judge from the easy way he subsequently got past the Oxford centres, on the few occasions the ball came out to him, Cambridge would have won by a big margin but for the complete failure of the pack in the tight. In the loose there was little to choose between the two sets of forwards, though here again, and, indeed, on all-round play, the Cambridge eight were below their form, while the Oxford forwards played by far their best game of the season. The game was lost by the Cambridge forwards, and, to a lesser degree, by the Cambridge halves. The latter made poor use of the ball. Both Mainprice and Laxon held on far too long. Had they passed out quickly, the Cambridge threes to judge by the splendid use they made of the four or five chances that came their way, might have won the match.

It is now an open secret that suggestions have been made to alter both the conditions and venue of the annual Inter-University golf match. Certain Cambridge men favour "matches" instead of "holes" in the system of scoring, but the Oxonians are in favour of the existing method. As has been rightly said, the system of "holes" scoring is the only solid basis on which an inter-team match can be decided. It may not be so from an individual point of view, but in a team match a man plays for his club, and not for himself, and therefore a different kind of game. It has been rightly maintained that "each hole is a match," and there is sound logic in this contention. Under existing conditions eighteen matches in one round between two players is the order of the day, and what could be fairer? The system of "holes" scoring, too, shines pre-eminent in club fray of this description hitting, as it does, the exact line between the duties of citizen hip and the sweetness of "monstrari et dicier," &c. No man is an Ishmael in such a case. "We won," says the last choice," ("And I did so and so,) as the case may be. It has also been suggested that the venue shall be altered from Sandwhich to Woking, chiefly because Woking is nearer London. That is certainly so, but the contention that it is not a neutral course is fatal, in the opinion of most of those immediately concerned, Woking is known to the majority of Oxonian and Cantab players, whereas Sandwich is not greatly patronised by University golfers. Besides, why make a change when there is no reasonable necessity for doing so? A famous golfer has frankly stated that, (so far as architecture is concerned, Standwich is just the green for these long-driving undergraduates,) and he is right. Judging from Oxford and Chambridge opinion, there is no doubt the Sandwich Links will continue to be the battleground of the rival Blues for many a long year. This increasing demand for all sorts of changes is truly inexplicable just now.

PASSPORT CONDITIONS.

The following notice has been issued by the Bombay Political Department:—

In order to avoid delay it is necessary for persons who, being residents in places outside the Bombay Presidency, or in places in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay, desire to obtain passports, to append to their applications a Certificate of Nationality stating clearly the place where they were born. Such Certificate must be signed by an official of not lower rank than a Mamlatdar in the case of applicants living in the Bombay Presidency, or by an official of corresponding rank in the case of applicans living in places outside the Bombay Presidency. It is advantageous to get certificates signed, if possible, by European officers as their signature and status are more easily identified.

If no Certificate of Nationality is submitted with the application, or if there be any necessity for amendment or varification of the certificate submitted the application will be forwarded to the Local Government or Administration or the Political Officer, or District Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the applicant states that he was born, for the purpose of having the certificate as to the place of his birth properly authenticated and applicants must understand that on no account can a passport be granted to them until and unless the Bombay Government are satisfied that their certificates as to their place of birth are in order, and also that delay in the disposal of applications from persons upcountry is inevitable if the applications are not supported by Certificates properly in order.

All District Magistrates and Political Agents in this Presidency are acquainted with the orders in this matter and with the proper form of Certificate. If desired, forms can be obtained by applicants for passports at the Bombay Secretariat Political Department.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is now about or in slight excess of normal.

Winds are variable in direction and light to moderate in force.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 7° in excess of normal at Delhi, Jhansi and Nagpur and 12° in defect at Lahore and the night temperature from 7° to 10° in Berar and at Raipur and Ahmadnagar. Mean temperature has fallen slightly in the Punjab, Sind, Kathiawar, Central India and Bombay. The maximum varied from 90° at Akola to 59° at Lahore and the minimum from 40° at Lahore to 72° at Cochin and Goa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Raipur Nagpur, Bombay, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Lahore.

Weather is fine and almost clear.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talav, and Kumbharwada	11	7	26
D Khetwadi Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Manaluxmi	1	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	29	22	113
Total plague deaths to date	261,055	216,124	
Same date last year	21	27	103

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 728 as against 627 during the previous week. Of the total number 125 died of plague which showed an increase of 61 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 844 which included 133 deaths from plague.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, between 24th, 31st December last and 4th January was as under:—Bangalore, 3,028 doses; Ujjain, 1,0 5 doses; Azamgarh, 59 doses; Satara, 46 doses; and Dhulia, 253 doses.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilene sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilene being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS AT NANDOD.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A NANDOD correspondent writes:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, who arrived at Nandod, in response to his Highness's invitation, on the 24th December with Lady Jenkins and Mr. R. D. Sethna, very kindly presided at a gathering of all the school-children of the town. A large number of gentlemen, consisting of the officers of the State and the gentry of the town were assembled in a Darbar shamiana, pitched for the occasion in the High School compound.

Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins on arrival were welcomed by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla. After they had taken their seats, the headmaster of the High School, in opening the proceedings thanked Sir Lawrence Jenkins for consenting to preside and Lady Jenkins for consenting to distribute the prizes to the successful students from the school in the last Matriculation Examination. The school owed its existence, he said, to the laudable efforts of Colonel Stace, a former Administrator of the State. Before that time the only provision for students desirous of studying English, consisted of an English class attached to the Gujarati School and taught by the head-master of that school. The infant institution had not an easy task before it. It was necessary to create a taste for Western education among the people and there were not wanting men who prophesied a huge failure for this school. The school, however, soon succeeded in justifying its existence by falsifying these gloomy prognostications. Up to the year 1895, that is to say, for ten years since its establishment, it taught only up to the fifth standard. In that year Mr. Shewan, the Administrator of the State at the time, raised it to the status of a full high school. The High School has thus been in existence for the last eight years. During this time it has passed thirty students in the Matriculation Examination including the eight that have been successful this year. Of those who received instruction in this school, two have passed their L.C.E. examination, two have become B.A.s, one is practising as a pleader here, three are in the Grant Medical College, two are reading Law, five are studying the Arts course, one is in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution, and two are in the Hospital Assistants Class. Up to November, 1901, the school was under the control of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. Since that time it has been under the direct control of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. It is impossible to give adequate expression to our sense of gratitude to his Highness for his liberality, for his enlightened policy, and for the keen interest he has all along evinced in this school. He is always ready and willing to do everything that would increase the efficiency of the school or widen the sphere of its usefulness. It was only last month that he considerably reduced the fee rates of the school, with a view to enable even the poorest of his subjects to avail themselves of the instruction given here. His Highness sent one student who had passed his Matriculation Examination in this school to study at the Engineering College, giving him a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month and paying all his expenses for books, travelling, &c, during the whole of his college course. The student passed his L. C. E. Examination in the first-class two years ago and has been serving as an Apprentice Engineer in this State. Another scholarship of the same amount has been given to a student who intends to prosecute his studies in the Grant Medical College. This student also passed his Matriculation Examination in this school. His Highness attaches equal importance to the physical education of the students. Drill has been made compulsory. Presence on the gymnasium ground or on the cricket field has also been made practically compulsory. A good many students go through the gymnastic exercises every day. His Highness has also sanctioned an extension to the present school building to meet the growing need of increased accommodation and the work will most probably be began next month. A boarding has also been established through the liberality of his Highness, for the convenience of the mofussil students. The speaker also expressed the deep gratitude of the whole high school staff to the Diwan Saheb.

The Inspector of Primary Schools then read his report in which he gave a brief history of Vernacular education in the State. Nineteen years ago there were eleven primary schools in all for imparting instruction in Gujarati. To-day the number of such schools is 81. This number includes five girls' schools, one police and pathan school, and one Urdu school. Besides the Urdu school in the town of Nandod, there are three Urdu classes attached to or limited Gujarati schools in villages where the Musalman population is sufficient to require these classes. Every effort is made to encourage the Bhils, Musalmans and other backward classes to take advantage of the liberal means of education provided for them. His Highness, in pursuance of his enlightened educational policy, has set apart monthly prizes for every school attended by Kaliparaj boys, and clothes, books and such useful things are given every month to each Kaliparaj and Mahomedan boy, who has attended the school for at least two-thirds of the working days in the month. The same inducement is held out to all girls irrespective of caste to attend the school regularly. The purely Bhil schools in the Rani or forest part of the State, are inferior schools teaching up to the Vernacular fifth book and some scholarships each worth Rs. 4 per month are continued in the Nandod main Vernacular schools for those students of the above schools who desire to prosecute their studies further. These measures have resulted in a large proportion of the backward classes availing themselves of the education so liberally provided for them. The total number of boys receiving education in the Primary Schools is 3,700, of whom 1,200 belong to the Bhils, Musalmans and other backward classes. The number of girls including those attending girls' schools proper, and those attending girls' classes in boys' schools is 600. Every possible inducement is afforded to girls' attending boys' schools into independent girls' schools as soon as they attain sufficient numerical importance. Nearly all the boys and girls schools are in charge of head-masters trained at the Training College in Ahmedabad, and many of the assistants also have this qualification. The State grants scholarships at the Training Collages to enable successful students to become trained teachers. As to the Vernacular schools of the Nandod town, the main school has 327 boys on the register with a daily average attendance of 260. The Branch School has 121 boys on the register with an average daily attendance of 93. The Urdu School has 49 boys on the register with the daily average attendance of 35. And the Girls' School has 145 girls on the register with an average daily attendance of 100. The boys from the High School, the Gujarati School, the Girls' School and the Urdu School, gave recitations, a few of the Gujarati pieces were in honor of the distinguished guests and were specially composed for the occasion.

Lady Jenkins then distributed the prizes to the students from different schools.

When the work of distribution was over, Sir Lawrence Jenkins addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech he said:—Both Lady Jenkins and myself have been deeply indebted to his Highness for his great kindness to us. I do not propose to speak for Lady Jenkins. I only anticipate her speech, and consequently I shall try to bring my own speech within a narrow compass. Shortly after my arrival in Bombay, I had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and I may now say, without any presumption, that the acquaintance then formed has by this time ripened into friendship. I have read not of prose in the original Sanskrit works, which I cannot read, but in the translations of these works into English, that in India, the King was regarded as the father of the people and his subjects always looked up to him with filial affection and reverence. This is not in accord with our Western notions and I had no idea when I came here that I would see a living illustration of such an ideal ruler in this State. I was, however agreeably surprized when I saw the great reverence and the deep affection cherished for his Highness by all his subjects. (Cheers.) His Highness was pleased to give us a kind invitation long ago and he renewed his invitation from time to time but until now, owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I could not avail myself of his hospitality. Lady Jenkins was more fortunate and had the privilege of experiencing his Highness' hospitality before this. My short stay in this town has convinced me that this premier native State in the Rewakantha Agency has been managed in a way that reflects the highest credit upon his Highness. His Highness was kind enough to take me round some of the places of public interest in the town yesterday. Among these I visited the Nandod High School. My visit to this school, short though it was, has satisfied me that it has been doing very good work under its able head-master Mr. Gupte, and the excellent recitations we have just heard bear ample testimony to what I say. I am happy to find that the school has succeeded in passing a very large number of students this time. If my memory is correct eight students have been successful out of eleven and I wish them all success in their future career. I am delighted to learn that his Highness sent one student to Poona to study at the Engineering College, and that this student having passed his L. C. E. Examination, has been serving as an Apprentice Engineer in this State. It is highly gratifying to see that his Highness has been affording facilities in the shape of low fees and handsome scholarships to his subjects to acquire English education and when their education has fitted them to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, has been gradually introducing them into the public service, with a view to obviate the necessity of drawing upon outsiders for the administration of the State. Once more I thank his Highness for his splendid hospitality. He has done everything to make our stay here as comfortable as possible, I shall never forget the Christmas of 1903. (Cheers.)

The following is the substance of Lady Jenkins speech:—"I am much obliged to his Highness for the honour he has done me in asking me to distribute the prizes. I am highly delighted to find that his Highness has been taking such keen interest in the matter of female education, and in the name of all the women of this State, I beg to offer to him sincere thanks for all that he has been doing for the advance of female education in the State. There was one remark in the report of the Inspector of Primary Schools which I did not like. I hope he will pardon me when I say that I would not like the Bhils to be spoken of as "backward" people. It is true that they are not as educated as some other people. But we should not be justified in calling them "backward" simply on that account. They are very good people, honest though poor, and are clever in many things. Before sitting down, I beg to thank his Highness once more for all that he has done for us.

A cordial vote of thanks to Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins was then carried with great applause and the proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of "pan-supari."

This was the last of the numerous functions held in honour of His Highness's guests, who wherever they went deeply impressed every one with their kindness and the deep interest they took in everything appertaining to the well being of the people.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

(Concluded from page 5.)

What I feel is that the only thing wanted now is the sympathy of the large assembly that has gathered together—a sympathy which may be earnestly continued in the future—that those who are the workers should continue their efforts and that those who are able to assist in augmenting the funds of the institution may feel that there could not be a greater source of pride and credit than that of having originated the school, which was the only one existing in India, except that to which Sir Lawrence Jenkins alluded which, as I understand, was started by missionaries under the patronage of Miss Millard, which was started before this particular school and which also deserved every encouragement. The principle of assisting the blind should be recognised. At all events Bombay may 'feel well proud that she has two such institutions of that character. After quoting the lines of Cardinal Newman on blindness, his lordship proceeded: We have our sense of sight, but those who are blind from their birth know nothing of the beauty of nature, of form or colour; they do not know their own faces, in fact all this is lost to them, but it is more trying in the case of those who have at one time known these advantages, and have then suffered the generous loss. Therefore it is that your sympathy and that of your friend is asked in the future, and that I hope that you will not be able to secure the only sympathy and support of the people of Bombay but, also of the districts around the city, which may with advantage send the blind to this institution. I have now great pleasure in declaring open this institution, which bears the name of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. (Loud applause.)

Sir Lawrence Jenkins proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Lamington for their kind presence that evening, and it was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency the Governor then inspected the school, and was loudly cheered as he left.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 9th January, 1904.)

Entry closed at 6 p. m., Monday, 4th January, 1904

"The January Plate."—Distance—7 furlongs.

1 Mr R J Hunter's bl aus h Kitchener by Martini Henry Countess (5 years)
2 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition (5 years)
3 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo (aged)
4 Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell (aged)
5 Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture (aged)
6 Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Spark (aged)
7 Mr A W P's ch aus g Filzeros (aged)
8 Mr Noble's b aus g Planet (aged)
9 Mr Samuler's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)

"The Church Gate Plate"—Distance—1 mile

1 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a Moon, 13-3 3-4 (aged)
2 Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galson (aged)
3 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g ah Flying Childers, 14-0
4 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Golden Plover (6 years)
5 Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Isinglass (4 years)
6 Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman (aged)
7 Messrs G K, D D and A M Amer's b a h Berlin (3 years)

"The Novice Plate."—Distance—3 furlongs.

1 Mr. Sahad bin Faraj's ch a h Rex II, 13-2 3-4.
2 Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, 13-2
3 Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 13-1 3-4
4 Mr Muspatha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful, 13-3 3-4
5 Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Gibraltar, 13-2 3-4
6 Mr A S Oliver's b a h Fortune 14-0
7 Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 14-0
8 Captain Bayford's b a g Hail Fellow, 14-0
9 Mr Kelso's b a h Bikanir, 14-0
10 Mr Artin A Essayes ch a h Deserter, 13-33-4

"The Medium Plate."—Distance—6 furlongs.

1 Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ban Mosumma, 13-23-4
2 Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorcat, 13-3
3 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 13-3
4 Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b ah Young Taisseur, 13-21-2
5 Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell, 13-23-4
6 Capt Wilson's ch a h Winchester, 13-2 3-4
7 Messrs A Mahomed and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, 13-2-1-4
8 Mr E Isaac's b a h Malabar, 13-2-1-2
9 Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar, 13-3
10 Messrs Abdoola and M Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 13-2-3-4

"The Little Stranger's Plate."—Distance—1-2 mile.

1 Capt Maynell's b a h Martinet 133
2 Mr Johnes ch a h Medina, 13 3
3 Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Jan Alum, 13-1 3-4
4 Mr Goolam Alli S Mahomed's b a h Guiding Star 13 3
5 R R S's ch a h Sirius, 16-2
6 Mr Mahomed bin Talib's b a h Malta, 13-2 3-4
7 Mr F Saif's b a h Bagdad, 13-2 1-2
8 Mr Henry's ch a h Bander, 13-1 3-4
9 Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Serocco, 13-3
10 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Arnica, 13-2 1-2
11 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Vir, 13 2 3-4
12 Mr D L Khimjee's b a h Over Norton, 13-3
13 Mr A M Amanie's b a h Pledge, 13-1
14 Mr A Abdool Kadur Hajee's ch a h Despair 13-2 1-2
15 Mr Abdoola Mahomed Syed's g a h Baha, 13-2 1-4
16 Messrs A M Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, 13-1 1-2
17 Messrs P Framjee and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior, 13-2 1-2
18 Mr Reuben's g a h Gray Ghost II, 13-2 1-2
19 Mr Mahomed Hoosain's bl a h Black Prince, 13-2 3-4
20 Messrs A L Amanie and A R Amenie's b a h Belgaum 13-2 1-2
21 Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Kolhapur, 13 2

"The Little Plate."—Distance—5 furlongs.

1 Captain Maynell's ch au s m Marseilles, 13-3 3-4.
2 Mr F J Preston's ch e g Golden Valley by Four-in Hand—Little Nance, 13-2.
3 Mr F J Preston's b aus m Bandicoot, 13-3 3-4.
4 Mr A W P's h aus m Nanetes, 13-3 1-2
5 Captain H G Benn's ch aus m Estelle, 14-0.

Race declared void.

"The Closed Plate," Distance—5 furlongs.

1 Captain Meynell's ch aus m Marseilles, 13-3 3-4.
2 Mr F J Preston's ch e g Golden Valisy, 13-2.
3 Major E England's ch e g Wardant, 13-3.
4 Captain Wilson's g e g Colour Blind, 14-3-4.
5 Mr A S Galtrey's g aus m Lady Scattercash, 14-1.
6 Captain Sullivan's ch aus g Curfew Bell by Wilberforce-Eva, 14-1.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

ADMIRALS and vice-admirals will, according to the latest Admiralty Order, be retired five years after the last service on full pay after attaining rank, or in the latter case on promotion to admiral. Any admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral whose flag has not been hoisted for seven years will be retired at the expiration of that period. In the case of captains, commanders, and lieutenants the period is three years since last service; but flag officers, captains, and commanders will have the option, as from the 8th of December, to retire at any age at the discretion of the Admiralty.

THE Official Receivers have seized the "Prophet" Dowie's property at Zion City, the value of which is estimated at £1,000,000 on claims of creditors amounting to an aggregate of £232, and under an order of the Federal Court, returnable on December 11. When the application for the appointment of a receiver was made it was stated that Dowie was insolvent. His embarrassment is generally attributed to losses which he incurred on his New York crusade. The Zion City Bank recently required thirty days' notice of withdrawals. The "Prophet's" lace and candy industries will be operated as usual, but the bank will remain closed. Dowie says that he is solvent.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabsch, presiding. There were present: Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT.

Consideration was resumed regarding certain amendments of the Act with regard to which notices of motion had been given by Dr. A. G. Viegas and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

The report with regard to the progress made in building operations in connection with the various schemes for providing police accommodation in different parts of Bombay was, among other papers placed before the members. It showed that seven different sites had been included in the schemes and the construction work had more or less been proceeded with on every site, except the Foras Road, where the scheme could not be taken in hand as the Board had other important schemes to work. The accommodation provided at Wodehouse Road consisted of three blocks two of sixty rooms each and the third of fifty-four rooms, and officers' quarters. In the first block the work had advanced as far as the first floor level. The same was the case with half of the second blocks the other half being constructed somewhat above the ground level. Excavation work had been nearly out in the third block and in the officers' quarters the work had advanced above ground level. On the Agripada site provision was made for the accommodation of one inspector and two constables, while the lines provided for sixty rooms for four native officers and fifty men. The plans and estimates for these structures had been approved and notification and particulars sent to the solicitors. The buildings in the Shepherd Road included four stables for European officers, ten stables for sowars, five sick stables and rooms for the Risaldar of the Mounted Police, and the plans and estimates of which had been approved and particulars sent to the Chairman. The plans and estimates for quarters, for one inspector and one constable without houses, etc., and quarters for two native officers and twenty-five men on the Connaught-Road site, had been submitted to the Chairman. The Municipal Commissioner had been addressed and asked as to whether the site, which had been occupied by the Municipality, would be available. In Duncan Road the plans for a police chowkie and quarters for two native officers and six men had been forwarded to the Chairman. On 1st Naoroji the police officers' quarters provided accommodation for a police superintendent, an inspector and a constable and were complete up to the top of the ground floor and the superstructure on the first floor was in hand. The police lines consisted of sixty-three rooms and were complete up to the top of the first floor, the superstructure on the second floor being in hand.

The Board then adjourned.

THE MS. OF "PARADISE LOST."

HOW IT CAME INTO PRESENT OWNER'S POSSESSION.

PROMPT action must be taken if the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" is not to leave England. Since the announcement was made that it would be publicly sold at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's in March next—provided it was not disposed of privately before then—many inquiries have come from abroad, and it is very likely to find a purchaser long before March. The present owner of the manuscript is a Mr. Baker of Herefordshire. It has been in the Baker family for generations. In his interesting book on Milton, Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby, who examined the work, remarks: "The manuscript of the first book is in the same state as it was when sent to be licensed. It is written on seventeen leaves small 4to; independent of the outer leaf, and bears the subjoined inscription:—

Imprimatur.
Tho. Tomkyns ipsm, in Christo Patriae Domino Dno Gilberto divina Providentia,
Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi a Sacris domesticis.
Richard Royston,
Ini, p Geo
Tokefelde Cl.

The leaves, he says, are merely stitched. It has never had any kind of binding. "the first and last leaves, half a folio sheet, forming the cover." The circumstance of the last three pages being blank induced him to believe that no more than the first book was at that time sent to be licensed. "The first portion of licence," he says, "is probably in the autograph of Thomas Tomkyns chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It bears no date, but as Gilbert Sheldon succeeded Archbishop Juxon, who died on January 20, 1663, the licence must have been granted after that date and before 1678, Archbishop Sheldon having died in 16.7. The question arises whether the manuscript was really that from which the first edition of that portion of the work was printed. In the fac-simile from the first page it is seen that the amanuensis has in the first instance written the first letter of each line in the small character, and had afterwards altered each letter to a capital. This peculiarity pervades the first three pages, though in the fourth page the copyist occasionally forgot his fresh instructions. The fact of the orthography differing constantly throughout, and there being no indication for the use of italics so frequent in the printed text of the first portion, induces us, with the additional fact of the manuscript not having been at all soiled, to think that another transcript was made for the printer, and that the present manuscript was preserved intact as a document authorising the printing of the work by Sheldon."

Mr. Sotheby remarks that there was a degree of mystery connected with the publication. The difficulty in obtaining the licence for its printing, he points out, had been got over, and yet we find that Samuel Simmons, the printer who had purchased the copyright, substituted the name of another printer, Peter Parker, on the title page. The explanation seems to be that Simmons thought there was a risk in the matter, Simmons subsequently sold the copyright to Aylmer the bookseller for £25, and it was afterwards bought by Jacob Tonson at a considerable advance. At the same time Tonson became possessor of the licensed manuscript copy of the first book and also of the original articles of agreement between Samuel Simmons and Milton. Sir William Baker married the eldest daughter of Jacob Tonson, jun., the nephew of Jacob Tonson, sen., so it is easy to understand how the manuscript now for sale came into the possession of the Baker family.

Regarding the writer of the manuscript, Mr. Sotheby says: "Though at first sight there is a similarity in the style of hand to that of the smaller cursive hand in specimen 2, plate xx., and specimen 2, plate xxii., of the De Doctrina Christiana, the similarity is such as frequently exists in the peculiar secretary hand of the period, yet the difference between the two hands is such as to leave no doubt of the fair copy of the first book of "Paradise Lost" forming the now Baker manuscript having been written by another person. On the disputed question of Milton's amanuensis, Mr. Sotheby points out that the generally allowed fact that Milton's youngest daughter was his amanuensis, had no other foundation than the hearsay statement of the antiquarian author Aubrey. When Aubrey said Deborah was his amanuensis one had no alternative but to receive the expression in the fulness of its meaning—namely that with her alone was confided the occupation of writing at the dictation of her father. But Mr. Sotheby cites the following other statement of Aubrey:—"At 7 his (Milton's) man came to him and then read to him and wrote till dinner; the writing was as much as the reading." Later on Aubrey made a statement which left the inference that he considered that Edward Phillips, a nephew of Milton's amanuensis. In the memoir of his uncle, published in 1694, Edward Phillips makes no mention whatever either of the poet's daughters having been employed as amanuensis to her father, or that he was so employed himself.

Mr. Churton Collins suggests that as neither the British Museum nor any of our University or public libraries have sufficient funds at their disposal to purchase the manuscript, a public subscription should be raised for the purpose.

The "Sphere" tells us that by way of protest against the treatment accorded by Keble College, Oxford to his famous picture, "The Light of the World," Mr. Holman Hunt has now repainted the subject. Lady Tweedmouth placed at his disposal the small, highly finished original study of the picture to aid him so far as colour was concerned. The new picture is life size, with certain changes it is true, of light and colour, but on the whole a replica. There are therefore, now two originals of "The Light of the World."

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony!)

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A PROPOSAL to form what has been called a regiment of gentlemen has for years past been put forward at intervals by some superior persons, who, pretending to have a liking for the profession of soldiering, consider it "infra dig" to associate with the soldier himself. The scorn and ridicule with which such a proposal has been met in these and other columns, says the "Broad Arrow" had we thought, fairly laid it at rest altogether, but from a letter which appeared in a halfpenny morning contemparary it would appear that ridicule in this instance has not the fatal power which the French proverb ascribes to it. The idea would appear to be only scotched, not killed, for a couple of persons who give their names and those of the places they hail from, "venture to suggest" that there are many "gentlemen" very keen on soldiering, but being without the means of holding a commission, and not wishing, for obvious reasons, to enlist in the Regular Army, who would make efficient soldiers, but they are barred from having their military tendencies cultivated owing to their social status not coinciding with that of the British "Tommy." For downright snobbishness we think that it would be difficult to beat this. It would be curious to know how the writers, and any others who hold similar views, would define the term "gentleman." The great Sir Charles Napier held, and placed his opinion on record, that every good soldier who honourably and bravely served his country was "de facto" a gentleman, and he wished this view to be taken throughout the Army and the country. The individual whose idea of his social status debars him from approaching nearer to the British soldier would be wise if he avoided placing his own particular dim light in such a glare of respectability.

The result of the three courts-martial which were held in connection with the stranding of the "Landrail" is that Lieut.-Commander J. B. Sparks, Navigating Lieut. Evelyn Aldridge, and Boatswain Owen Hewett, who was officer of the watch at the time, have all been reprimanded, and the last-named was in addition, dismissed from his ship. It is a little difficult from the evidence as published to understand how these findings were arrived at, since it certainly appears that considerable caution was displayed by all three officers, and more than usual care taken in the circumstances. The question of the responsibility of the officer of the watch appears to have turned upon the report of soundings made by the leadsman, and upon his having failed to acquaint the navigating officer therewith. The precautions taken generally appear to have been all that could be expected, particularly when the conditions are reviewed. Moreover, the vessel does not seem to have been in great danger from her grounding on the mud. The court expressed an opinion that prompt and proper steps were taken to float the ship after stranding, and the old vessel was got off practically uninjured. It is as well, no doubt, that officers in small vessels, as in large, should be warned that the care of the Government property entrusted to them is a matter of the greatest importance. But in this case such care does appear to have been shown, and we trust that the officers of the "Landrail" will not suffer in their careers through the untoward occurrence which has brought them before a court-martial.

"N.C.O." in the "St. James's Gazette" writes:—Considering that we keep so comparatively few cavalry, and that they may any day have to meet a far larger body of cavalry of any other nation in a very possible proportion of at least two to three, it seems to me most important that they should all be kept in as high a state of efficiency as possible. This efficiency of whole regiments cannot be continually kept up when a large number of men are employed on work which does not in any way tend to keep them efficient. Some of the duties on which they are engaged are:—(1) Whitewashing and painting the stables and barracks from end to end. This lasts for weeks at a time. (2) Engineering—that is, mending roads on Government property, and other similar work. (3) Mess waiters, canteen men, and similar work. (4) Officers first and second servants. These alone in a regiment take some forty to fifty men. (5) On Officers' polo ground, garden, &c. (6) Numerous staff billets in the regiment. Now, does most of this work tend to keep a man efficient as a cavalry man? It will be said that all this work is necessary, and who else is to do it? My reply is: Reservists or time-expired soldiers.

A circular letter has been issued by the Admiralty setting forth certain changes in the conditions of service of naval officers as respects retirement, retired pay of captains, and civil employment. Commenting on this letter, the "Times" says:—In his last "Statement Explanatory of Navy Estimates" the First Lord of the Admiralty explicitly recognised his special responsibility for devising a remedy for the future for the absence from the flag list of a due proportion of younger officers. Every one will acknowledge that the object here aimed at is a most laudable and desirable one. . . . It might almost seem then as if age had little to do with martial vigour and skill. But the conditions of modern naval warfare, the swift mobility and free range of movement possessed by the modern warship, the vast power and deadly precision of its weapons, the bewildering complexity of its mechanical appliances—all tend to concentrate responsibility, initiative, and all the issues of victory and defeat in a single controlling mind, and thus to require in an admiral the bodily vigour and endurance, the mental activity and alertness which are rarely found in their fulness in men far past the prime of life. There will henceforth be no rest for an admiral in time of war. At every moment of the night or the day he must be ready for the promptest action, for the gravest decisions, for the most sudden and unexpected emergencies. To the experience and weight of authority which come only with years he must add the vigour and the happy elasticity of youth. His mind must be swift, alert, imperturbable, sound and sure in its judgments and unhesitating in its resolves, and his bodily framework must be of steel. These are qualities which are not to be found in all men at any time of their lives; but they are not likely to be found at their best in any man unless he is in the prime of life. Coming to the provisions of the new circular letter, the "Times" adds:—There is to be no more selection of captains for promotion than there is at present; but there is to be just as much selection for employment and service afloat in all ranks, and this is to be combined with a much more stringent rule of compulsory retirement in the case of non-employment or of service afloat insufficient to qualify for promotion. . . . Now the cause of non-employment is, or ought to be, either positive incapacity or relative incapacity as compared with other more capable officers. Hence a reduction of the period of non-employment involving compulsory retirement will operate practically as a method of indirect and negative selection. It involves no invidious distinction between this officer and that, but it effects a gradual and automatic elimination of the less capable and a corresponding advance towards high promotion of those who have shown themselves best fitted for command. . . . We are not concerned to consider exactly how the new system will work out in practice, because we are content to assume that the Admiralty have satisfied themselves that it will produce the results desired without prejudice to vested interests and without doing violence to the sentiments and traditions of the service. If it fails, even these will have to yield to the paramount interests of the country, for no naval officer can doubt that the fighting admiral of the future must have a commanding intellect, an iron constitution, and a nerve of adamant—qualities which are rarely found combined and unimpaired in men whose prime of life is past.

The award of the Government prize of the best motor for military purposes has been earned by Messrs. Hornsby, of Grantham. It more than fulfils the conditions prescribed, which were a rate of speed of forty miles an hour, with a gross load of twenty-five tons, without renewing fuel or water. The prize engine is on the lines of an ordinary traction-engine; is propelled by oil, and its weight is under thirteen tons, while on trial it travelled fifty-eight miles per hour. The adoption of this form of traction instead of animal power on active service has been warmly commended by the Hon. Charles S. Rolls in a paper read before the Church Society for the promotion of kindness to animals. He quoted some very interesting figures as to the weight of food that had to be carried to the front in South Africa for the troops. As a case in point, at a place called Commando Nek, some twenty-six miles from Pretoria, the weekly supply was 130 tons. Two transport engines sufficed for this work, whereas where the draught power was by oxen it required roughly sixty-eight span of ox wagons, or 960 animals. Further, comparing the means of motion, of fuel and forage that is to say the first cost £3 12s., and weighed 9 [illegible] and the second weighed on the average 19 tons 16 cwt., and cost £222.

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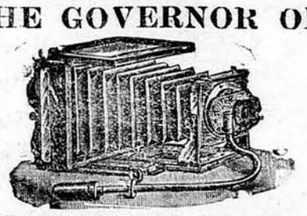

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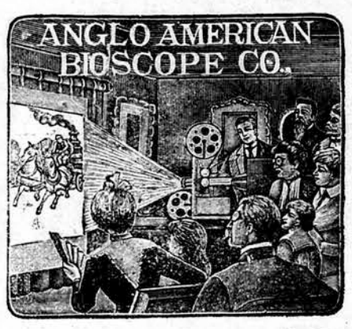

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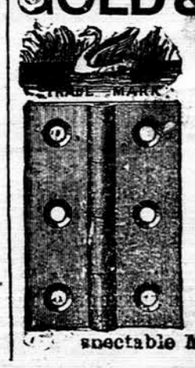

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description.

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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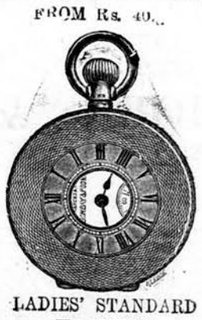

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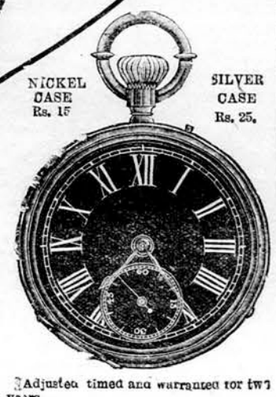

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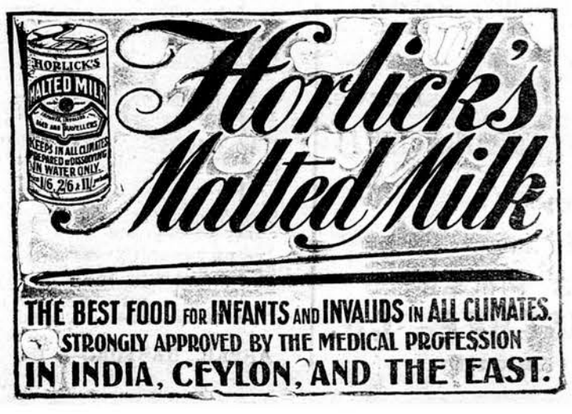
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